

Evening



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New Year's Eve.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky;
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new;
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor;
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweater manners, purer laws.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of feul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

WASHOE COUNTY.

The Year's Growth—Taxation—County Offices—New Industries—The Farming Interests.

THE PROSPECT.

It is always profitable as the year ends to take an account of stock. The merchant does this, so that in the year to come he may make better selection and avoid the mistakes which always appear upon his annual balance sheet. In the same way it may profit us, a community, to review our reverses and gains during the year 1877. We shall do this in a familiar way, because the subject will interest every reader, and, we hope, provoke discussion.

Washoe county is now the second county in wealth and voting population in this State. We can safely count upon an increase of fifteen per cent. in voters before the middle of the year. Our young city of Reno has enlarged about one-sixth during the past year in area, and while accepting these gratifying facts at par, it is well to enquire whether they are liable to future discount or depreciation.

WHAT HAS MADE RENO GROW then? We shall assign it to four active causes: First—There is no inland city between Omaha and Sacramento; no supply and distribution point worthy of this interior trade, a trade which has been constantly increasing and requiring more accommodation. The building of homes upon the eastern slope and basin of the Sierra Nevadas has but just commenced; the resources of this land are as yet only suggested by rich rewards which have come already to some of the pioneers who were willing to live in Nevada. That the immense agricultural, timber and mineral resources of Western Nevada and Northeastern California are to be developed, no one will doubt, and their adequate working will, with the years, build a city. That city will be located in the valley where Reno now stands, by right of location, accessibility, railroad connection, proximity to the Comstock; and as a resting place of

place for the trade which has crossed or is to cross the Sierra Nevadas, it will in time be used. In short, the conformation of the surrounding country is such that any development must bring us growth and strength. Second—The farmer in Nevada, who manages his property intelligently, has the most profitable business in the world. This has caused the increase of cultivated land three-fold in the last five years. An unexcelled market awaits every production, and again situation enables us to look east or west for a market for our surplus. Third—The quality of our soil and climate having been clearly proven, people are coming to us in search of homes. With rare forethought we have built good schools, and lent every encouragement to the cause of education. Already the influence is making its way into our little social circles, and having its legitimate results. That which never was seen in Nevada has commenced in Washoe county—men are building homes. They are not going "back to the States" next year, as long as Nevada can furnish them comfort and education for the young. Fourth—The business men of Reno, some of them, have been energetic, wide-awake and generous. We hope they are falling-off slightly now, but will leave this point with only one assertion. Whatever success Reno has enjoyed has grown directly from this exhibit of enterprise and action.

THE FARMING INTERESTS of Reno are, as we have hinted, its main-stay and a ground-work of its hopes for the future. The amount of alfalfa land in the vicinity of Reno has been increased one-third at least since last year's estimate. The price seems to hold well, however, and the grubbing hoe is at work even in the Winter months, preparing more soil for the plow. Fires by night and day have marked the places where future homes are to be reared, and as the sagebrush disappears the grateful soil sends up the beautiful grass and carpets the hitherto barren earth. The reclamation of sagebrush land has, however, been one of individual effort hitherto, but now promises to engage the attention of science and capital. Three large companies have already been incorporated, and the redemption of all land available to the Truckee river is only a matter of a few years. We also notice another tendency toward small farms and higher cultivation, which we hope may be encouraged. Add to the available land about Reno the immense scope which she must drain from the north, and the agricultural outlook is certainly promising. The farmers are drawing closer together, have established a co-operative store which is now in successful operation, and are learning that increased profits follow improved methods. Drainage, manuring, and improved modes of irrigation are among the year's accomplishments. With this statement it will be plain that the honest farmer is our staff, and can take care of himself. In the way of

NEW INDUSTRIES,

we should of course mention the depot of the California Fruit and Meat Shipping Company, estab-

lished at this place. The ample buildings and machinery which adjoin the railroad track east of town, show the confidence displayed by the managers, and the recurring daily shipments are a prediction of the most complete and satisfactory success. This, however, is one of those rare cases where our citizens lacked a little of their proverbial enterprise, and let too great a portion of the stock pass into the hands of San Francisco capitalists, with whom it seems to be in great demand. It is a sufficient commentary upon the want of interest manifested by our citizens in this important venture, to state that the next Trustee meeting will, in all probability, be held in San Francisco.

Reno has, within the past few months, been named as one of the principal supply depots of the Continental Oil and Transportation Company. Thus is another indication furnished of the value of our location as a center, as well as the fact that this importance is beginning to meet with a proper recognition abroad.

We would also record, under this head, the project of running mining timbers and wood down the Truckee river, an experiment which has proven successful even in this year of low water. We hope the business may be encouraged, for it will eventually make a giant flume of the Truckee river, and cheapen the great wood and lumber trade which now finds its outlet in Virginia City.

We might also mention in a congratulatory way, the mining enterprises carried on by our own citizens at Peavine and Pyramid Lake. The motive for these last undertakings has been found solely in a desire to improve Washoe and develop her natural resources. There has been no effort whatever at excitement, and Messrs. Jones, Kinkead, Alt, Bishop, Savage, Palmer and others, are entitled to much credit for their energetic labors. Enough has already been developed in Pyramid to show that Washoe county adds mineral to the agricultural resources which alone guarantees her wealth and permanency; and we express the hope of every citizen of the county that the discoverers and friends of Pyramid may reap the rich reward guaranteed by their unselfish labors, and the wealth already developed in the new district clearly promises. This portion, however, of Washoe county's future can well be left to care for itself. For with good prospects and energetic men in charge, it needs no praise from us.

Another valuable element in the formation of new trades and industries is the tendency, lately inaugurated, towards research, both in the province of agriculture and mining. This may find defeat in many directions, but in the end good can come, of the earnest desire now apparent for the utilization of our resources, and a realization upon the native mineral and agricultural wealth already uncovered. The more important of these subjects is certainly the

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE COUNTY,

and these, we propose to give in a general way, and in the hope of provoking discussion and profit-

able comment among tax-payers. The amount of money on hand, Jan. 1st, 1878, is in the neighborhood of \$28,000, in addition to which Humboldt county owes us \$5,258. The revenue of Washoe county for the present year was \$49,000, and the expenses of the county government \$67,000, or \$18,000 in excess of income. The excess in expenditure is largely owing to District and Police Court expenses, which have been unnecessarily large. The Hospital expenses have also been \$400 per month this year, against \$275 last year, besides the rental of house and land. Our property has been assessed too low, and the State tax is too high this year. In consequence, our revenue is too little and the assessment roll does not represent the wealth of the county. Notwithstanding this, the increase of taxable property in the county has, at least, been \$250,000 during the past year, and the increase in registered voters 150 since the vote of 1876. We shall have to use scrip from March 1st, for about six months. We have built an iron bridge at a cost of \$15,700, and paid for our Poor House and grounds. The county owes, \$32,388 72; has property worth \$56,000, and cash, \$28,000.

The taxable property ought to be \$4,000,000 and the county expenses ought to be less, and, changing our original intention, we have decided to allow readers to make their own comments upon the facts and figures here arranged, hoping that their influence will be directed towards a more prosperous season in 1878.

Affairs at the Russian Headquarters.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A correspondent at the headquarters of the Russian army at Rustchuk says: the snow is over two feet deep and all operations are suspended. The transport service to bridges crossing the Danube at Sistova and Petroshani is interrupted. There are no sledges here to replace the wagons rendered useless by the snow. The quartermaster's department has declared it cannot supply food for the cavalry here. One regiment of cossacks is about to start for Roumania to obtain provender. The best authorities concur in the opinion that the Russian bridges across the Danube, must all go in a few days, when communication will be completely cut off until the river is frozen enough to permit crossing on the ice. If the winter is of ordinary vigor, field operations will be impossible.

Osman Pasha arrived at Bucharest Wednesday last. His wound is progressing favorably.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The *Times* special believes that both Russia and Turkey are just now making the greatest possible pretensions for effect, the one to obtain better terms and the other to escape more easily. The contemplated Turkish resistance is greatly magnified. The main effort will be, in case of a failure to make peace, to make such a resistance as will provoke Russia and lead her to demand terms which will force English interference.

On being asked by a reporter of the *Washington Post* what became of man after death, Bob. Ingersoll replied to effect that the similarity between himself and christians on that point was that neither knew anything about it, and the difference was that he was honest about it and admitted his ignorance, while they were not and claimed to have the subject at their tongues' ends.

Woman's Will.

Men dying make their wills—but wives
Escape a work so sad;
Why should they make what all their lives
The gentle dames have had?

—[John G. Saxe.

We watched her breathing through the night,
Her breathing soft and low,
As in her breast the wave of life,
Kept breathing to and fro.

So silently we seemed to speak.
So slowly moved about,
As we had lent her half our powers
To eke her living out.

Our very hopes belied our fears,
Our fears our hopes belied,

We thought her dying when she slept,
And sleeping when she died.

For when the morn came dim and sad,
And chill with early showers,
Her quiet eyelids closed—she had
Another morn than ours.

—[Thomas Hood.

New Year's Day.

CALLING ETIQUETTE.

For the benefit of those who regard the fashionable p's and q's, we have collated the following from the *Argonaut*.

The hostess and other ladies are in full toilettes, and the house is lighted as if it were evening. A table is spread as if for an ordinary reception party, in the back-parlor or dining-room. A servant opens the street door without waiting for the sound of the bell. The gentlemen leave their cards in the hall. They enter the drawing room with hat in hand, or they may leave it in the hall with overcoat and cane.

The taxable property ought to be \$4,000,000 and the county expenses ought to be less, and, changing our original intention, we have decided to allow readers to make their own comments upon the facts and figures here arranged, hoping that their influence will be directed towards a more prosperous season in 1878.

Ladies receive standing; but if the apartment be not crowded it is not improper to be seated. The hostess offers her hand to her guests when he enters, and after an interchange of friendly wishes, he is presented to her lady guests, to whom he bows and wishes a happy year; but it is not expected that the young or unfamiliar ladies will extend their hand to him. If the visitor has been invited by a guest of the hostess the latter meets him with the same cordiality as if he were her own friend.

When the sentiments usual to the season have been expressed, a servant offers him coffee or other refreshments, provided the room is not crowded, in which case he may seek the table without invitation if he desires food. Perhaps one of the lady entertainers, who wishes to be especially attentive, may accompany him to the feasting room, even if she be obliged to return to her place directly to receive other guests. A servant will supply his wants, but whether he eats declines refreshment, his visit must be very brief, not to exceed five or ten minutes. Three minutes is the utmost limit fashionable gentlemen allow themselves at one residence. If he has visited the refreshment room he may retire from the house without interrupting his hostess, provided she be occupied with later visitors. In any event, even if she be not very deeply engrossed, he need only bow to each lady as he passes out from their presence.

The lady who receives her New Year's callers less formally, may write, "January 1" upon her visiting card, and send it to such of her gentlemen acquaintances as she may like to see on the first day of the year. If she does not mention upon her card the hours for receiving, it is etiquette for a gentleman to call at any time between twelve m. and ten o'clock in the evening. She is ready to receive by twelve o'clock, unless she declines visitors altogether, when she usually suspends a basket from the door-handle as a receptacle for the cards of those who would gladly have paid their respects to her during the initial day of the new year.

The quality, quantity, and costliness of the table appointments and of its supplies on New Year's day at present falls far short of old-fashioned lavishness. Things which are delicate to the taste and attractive to the eyes are in higher favor than more substan-

tial food, and with very excellent reason. A gentleman who spends from six to ten hours in paying flying visits, each one as brief as he can well make it, can not eat and drink at each residence that he enters, even if he desired to do so, which, of course, he does not; but the "breaking of bread and the eating of salt" in many homes, just for the significance of the formality, requires that he partake lightly and of light food wherever he lingers for refreshment. Many gentlemen, even among those who take wine ordinarily, refuse it upon this day, because they do not like to accept it at the hand of one lady and refuse it from that of another. Again, many ladies, from whose daily table the glitter of wine glasses is never absent, do not supply this drink to their guests upon this day, because it is dangerous for their acquaintances to partake of varied vintages, the more especially while passing into and out of overheated drawing-rooms. Delicacies, coffee, chocolate, bouillon, etc., are supplied in their places, whether the wine be withheld by kindly considerateness, or through conscientious scruples.

A gentleman is permitted to wear either a dress suit or a morning costume of dark coat and vest with lighter pantaloons, when he pays New Year's calls. His necktie may be light or white, if he prefers such ornament, but his gloves, while they may be light in tint, should never be white. Medium tints in ties and gloves are considered in excellent taste upon these occasions.

LEGS.—When a man walks he does not stand on both legs at once. He uses them alternately, resting his weight first on one and then on the other. Just so commerce uses gold and silver.—Graphic.

That is a very pretty illustration, but unfortunately the analogy is hopelessly wrecked when the fact is recalled that silver always has constituted a very small fraction of the coinage of the United States. What kind of walking could a man do if one leg was three feet long and the other leg only about six inches?—Hawkeye.

As a matter of fact, the United States mints have issued ten times as many silver coins as gold coins, while the value of silver has always surpassed that of gold that was actually in circulation as currency. As to the ambulatory metaphor, if a man had two legs, either of which were liable to become a little shorter than the other, but neither of which ever did become more than four per cent. shorter than the other while both were in use, we should not expect him to saw either of them unless he was born an idiot.—Graphic.

A COWARDLY ATROCITY.—A writer in the *Los Angeles Express*, writing from Downey, under date of December 6th, says: "A horrible atrocity was committed in this vicinity a few days ago, near the Ranchito, between the Old and New San Gabriel Rivers. Jesus Castile proceeded to the house of his father-in-law, whose name is Reses, bent on mischief. The old man confronting him at his door, Castile instantly presented a revolver and fired. His intended victim struggled back and fell as if dead. The ball had passed through the coat, but had not hit. The desperado then caught his wife, who had come near with her child in her arms, and drew the pistol as if to strike her upon the head, when she leaned over toward him, either to avoid the blow or as an involuntary motion of fear. When the woman's head was down in that attitude the bullet fired upon her, the ball taking effect between the shoulders, ranging downward and forward. Castile then took his flight, leaving his pistol behind. Her life is despaired of."

ORPHANS HOME CHRISTMAS APPEAL.—When we wrote the notice which appeared in our last issue we were not informed as to the full extent of the donations. We now make the greatest possible apology and although one day late, cheerfully make amends. Through W. R. Chamberlain, \$56 was sent from Reno. A box of books from Dayton through Mr. Briggs, and \$20 worth of books from Virginia Lodge I. O. O. F. This is all we have been informed of, but we wish to remark, that if there are any other contributions we will publish the thanks of the children and officers with the greatest pleasure. Gentlemen all, thanks, and, next year, do it some more.—Carson Appeal.

The Belmont *Courier* is informed that affairs in and about Grantsville mining district are looking up. The Alexander Company have made their second bullion shipment of four bars, from fifty tons of ore.

RENO WEEKLY GAZETTE.

THE CLOSING YEAR.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

Tis midnight's holy hour—and silence now
Is brooding, like a gentle spirit, o'er
The still and pulseless world. Hark! on the
wind,
The bell's deep tones are swelling—"tis the
knell
Of the departed year. No funeral train
Is sweeping past; yet, on the stream and wood,
With melancholy light, the moonbeams rest
Like a pale, spotless shroud; the air is stirred
As by a mourners' sigh; and on yon cloud,
That floats so still and placidly through
heaven,
The spirits of the seasons seem to stand.—
Young Spring, bright Summer, Autumn's sole
green form,
And Winter with his aged locks—and breathes,
In mournful cadences, that come abroad
Like the far wind-harp's wild and touching
wall,
A melancholy dirge o'er the dead year.
Gone from the earth forever.

Tis a time
For memory and for tears. Within the deep,
Still chambers of the heart, a specter dim,
Whose tones are like the wizard voice of Time,
Heard from the tomb of ages, points its cold
And solemn finger to the beautiful
And holy visions that have passed away,
And left no shadow of their loveliness
On the dead waste of life. That specter lifts
The coffin-lid of Hope, and Joy, and Love,
And, bending mournfully above the pale,
Sweet forms that slumber there, scatters dead
flowers
O'er what has passed to nothingness.

The year
Has gone, and with it, many a glorious throng
Of happy dreams. Its mark is on each brow,
Its shadow in each heart. In its swift course,
It waved its scepter o'er the beautiful—
And they are not. It laid its pallid hand
Upon the strong man—and the haughty form
Is fallen, and the flashing eye is dim.
It trod the halls of revelry, where thronged
The bright and joyous—and the tearful wall
Of striken ones is heard, where erst the song
And reckless shout resounded.

It passed o'er
The battle plain, where sword, and spear, and
shield,
Flashed in the light of mid-day,—and the strength
Of serried hosts is shivered, and the grass,
Green from the soil of carnage, waves above
The crushed and moulderin skeleton. It
came,
And faded like a wreath of mist at eve;
Yet, ere it melted in the viewless air,
It heralded its millions to their home
In the dim land of dreams.

Remorseless Time!
Fierce spirit of the glass and scythe!—what
power
Can stay him in his silent course, or melt
His iron heart to pity? On, still on,
He presses, and forever. The proud bird,
The condor of the Andes, that can soar
Through heaven's unfathomable depths, or
brave
The fury of the northern hurricane,
And bathe his plumage in the gopher's home,
Furled his broad wings at nightfall, and sinks
down
To rest upon his mountain crag,—but Time
Knows not the weight of sleep or weariness,
And night's deep darkness has no chain to
bind
His rushing pinions.

Revolutions sweep
O'er earth, like troubled visions o'er the breast.
Of dreamin sorrow; cities rise and sink,
Like bubbles on the water; fiery isles
Spring blazing from the ocean, and go back
To their mysterious caverns; mountains rear
To heaven their bald and blackened cliffs, and
bow
Their tall heads to the plain; new empires
rise,
Gathering the strength of hoary centuries,
And rush down like the Alpine avalanche,
Starling the nations,—and the very stars,
You bright and burning blazonry of God,
Gleam a while in their eternal depths,
And like the Pleiad, lowliest of their train,
Shoot from their glorious spheres, and pass
away,
To dark in the trackless void: yet Time—
Time, the tomb-builder, holds his fierce career,
Dark, stern, all pitiless, and pauses not
Amid the mighty wrecks that strew his path,
To sit and muse, like other conquerors,
Upon the fearful ruin he has wrought.

Childe Harold's Grave.

Newstead Abbey and its Surroundings—
Byron and Mary Chaworth.

Seven miles north of Nottingham, writes the London correspondent of the Chicago "Times," stands the village of Hucknall, in whose church lies the mortal remains of George Gordon Noel, Lord Byron; of his daughter Ada, of his sister, the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, and many another of his line. Here, too, were brought the remains of the grandfather of Mary Chaworth, slain in the duel with Lord Byron's great uncle, which bloody fray, happening long before their birth, was the cause why they who loved each other could never be man and wife, and turned the lives of both to grief and wretchedness.

Could the sensitive, impassioned and gifted young poet have gained the sweet and beautiful Mary Chaworth—a woman every way worthy of him—how different might have been the fate of both! She married instead a roystering, fox-hunting, drinking squire of an old country family, who dwelt not far off, lived a sorrowful and heart-broken life with him, and died in consequence of fright and cold

brought on by the riots at the time the Tories threw out the Reform bill in 1831-2. Alarmed by the fierce demonstrations of the Nottingham workmen, she fled from her hall, sought shelter in a copse, where, through the lifelong night she was pelted by a pitiless tempest, and never recovered from the effects. She died nine or ten years after her boyish lover. Her grandson, the worthy representative of his grandsire, but not of the lovely Mary of "The Dream," is now the owner of Anneslee. A mile north of Hucknall lies Newstead, the seat of the Byrons, a noble estate, which, I suppose, at a moderate calculation, would sell for half a million sterling, or, as they say here, a half a million of money, for in England nothing is considered money that is not represented by the pound sterling.

Newstead, as you know, was a noble abbey of the middle ages, but the time of the suppression of religious houses in the reign of that pious monarch, Henry VIII, of blessed memory, it passed into secular hands, and became the abode of the Byrons, and so, in due time of the young poet. Here were held those orgies, the reading of which makes one shudder. All the world knows that, among other bits of profanity practiced by the half wild young peer, he dug up a skull of a former abbot of the house, had it mounted with silver, and used it as a drinking cup. In consequence, it is said, the ghost of the abbot visited the "glimpses of the moon" for many a year, haunting especially the chamber of his lordship and that of his page adjoining. So firmly has this tradition taken hold of the imagination of men that few have been induced to sleep in those chambers since the poet left them. One sentimental traveler, I believe, a stranger to fear and superstition, was kindly indulged by being allowed to sleep in Byron's bed and Byron's room, and while recalling many "spooky" lines of the poet, he ascribed his phantasy to the alliance of superstition with the enthusiasm which directs the thoughts and faith of poets, and stupidly confessed himself to having slept undisturbed. There was also a tradition that so long as that skull remained above ground no owner of Newstead would ever have male issue to inherit the estate. Byron died without a son to take his name and title; and the same was true of its next owner, his friend, Colonel Wildman, whose wife, by the way, was a left-handed cousin to Her Majesty the Queen, the daughter of the Duke of Sussex, with the "bar sinister" in her escutcheon.

Colonel Wildman, honoring the memory of his friend, the bard, kept everything about the place much as it had been in his day.

A Converted City.

A recent chapter of William Black's new novel, "Green Pastures and Piccadilly," now published in "Harper's Bazaar," deals with a railroad journey from Chicago to Cheyenne. The "beautiful prairie country" with its "never ending undulations of grass and flowers, glowing all around us in the sunlight—the world below a plain of gold," the world above a vault of palest blue," deeply impressed the travelers. Conversation was quickened.

"Is it bowie knives or pistols that the gentlemen mostly used in Denver?" asked Lady Sylvia, who did not like to hear her native Surrey despaired.

"Bowie knives! Pistols!" exclaimed the lieutenant with some indignation. "When they fight a duel now it is with tubes of rose water. When they use dice it is to say which of them will go away as missionaries to Africa—oh, it is quite true—I have heard many things of the reformation of Denver. The singing saloons, they are all chapels now. All the people meet once in the forenoon, and once in the afternoon to hear an exposition of one of Shakespeare's plays; and the rich people, they have sent all their money away to be spent on blue china. All the boys are studying to become bishops."

He suddenly ceased his nonsense and grabbed his wife's arm. Some object had caught his attention. She instantly turned to the window, as we all did; and there, at the distant horizon, we perceived a pale, transparent line of blue." It was the shadowy, serrated range of the Rocky mountains. The train pressed on to Cheyenne, "a famous place during the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad," and even now somewhat distinguished. "It is with pardonable pride that its inhabitants repeat the name it then acquired, and all right to which it has by no means abandoned. The style and title in question is 'Hell on Wheels'."

The Canada papers are talking about Man-afraid-of-his-mother-in-law. That red-eyed man lives in Reno.

Pictures of Mormon Life.

Ann Eliza Young was recently in Utica, and while there was interviewed by an "Observer" reporter, who drew from her the following hair-raising narratives: I recall the case of Mrs. McRae, wife of Bishop McRae, a prominent and distinguished member of the church. She objected with unrelenting obstinacy to the bishop's proposals to enlarge his family to the extent of a second wife. The bishop prayed, and the bishop pleaded, and the bishop went down upon his knees, but Mrs. McRae declared that there should be no more wives in that house. Her ears were deaf to polygamic sermons. She did not mind the hints shot at her from the pulpit. She had secured a husband and a bishop, and she proposed to keep him undivided and alone; and so, with a glance in the direction of mop-stick or broom-handle, and a quiet but eloquent tucking up of her sleeves, she frustrated the yearning bishop's desire to build up his kingdom. In time, however, unknown to Mrs. McRae, the bishop contracted a celestial marriage, which his wife by-and-by suspected, and she promptly began to look around for her rival. She soon found the object of her search, and creeping up to the window one night, she caught her bishop, her own husband and bishop, grinning and chattering with his celestial bride.

What a situation! A wife in the darkness and storm, outside, watching her husband and another wife in the rosy comfort of a cosy home, billing and cooing, and lavishing on each other the most ardent manifestations of affection. The outside wife gathered an apronful of brickbats, and with an arm strengthened by indignation and rage, she hurled them through sash and glass, straight at the smiling bishop and his surreptitious spouse, crushing lamps about their ears, turning their amorous whisperings to yells of terror, and raising bumps on the bishop's head unknown to phenomology. Few, short, and stolen were the bishop's interviews with his celestial, after that. The jealous pistol was sure to be heard snapping at their window, or the careless brickbat meandering about their ears at every meeting, and the celestial finally gave up the bishop entirely rather than be target for Mrs. McRae's revolver and masonry. The muscular first love conquered.

But, continued Mrs. Young, Alice, the daughter of Brigham Young, was a woman of a different calibre. I remember her as a slight, fair-haired, blue-eyed girl. She became the wife of Hiram B. Clawson, who had already two wives. Her trial of polygamy was brief. Its bitterness and brutality soon vanquished her hope and ambition, and they found her one morning lying dead on her bed in the pitying sunshine, with the fatal phial in her fingers, and eternal peace and rest on her face.

Eclipses for 1878.

There will be four eclipses during the year 1878, two of each luminary, as follows:

An annular eclipse of the sun near 2 o'clock in the morning of February 2d, which will, therefore, be invisible to the people on this part of the earth's surface. It will be partially visible from nearly the whole of Australia, but from neither of the continents, its northern limit being south of the southernmost capes of Asia and Africa.

A partial eclipse of the moon in the morning of February 17th, visible from the United States. The moon will enter the earth's shadow at 3h. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. A. M., and leave it at 6h. 48 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. A. M. At 5h. 21m., the middle of the eclipse, 0.84 of the moon's diameter will be obscured. The time is not favorable for general observation from this section.

A total eclipse of the sun, July 29, visible to all parts of North America. The line of totality runs through Kamtschatka, Behring's Straits, Alaska, British America, Western Montana, Western Wyoming, Western Colorado, passing about one degree southwest of Denver city, and across Texas to the Gulf of Mexico, near Galveston city.

A partial eclipse of the moon in the afternoon and evening of August 12th. The moon will enter the shadow at 4h. 52m. P. M., being then below the horizon, and will leave it at 7h. 44m. P. M., when she will be a little more than half an hour high.

PLACER MINES IN BODIE CANYON.—Lew Finney, who has had charge of the work of staking the road between here and Aurora, reports having discovered what are considered positive indications of placer gold. In digging the holes for the stakes, which were set from eighteen to twenty inches deep, he noticed at frequent points along the canyon wash gravel and black sand and other indications found in creek beds containing free gold. Mr. Finney will thoroughly prospect the canyon in the first opening of Spring. It would not be at all surprising if rich placer diggings should be developed in Bodie canyon, when it is considered that it cuts in several places ledges rich with quartz containing free gold. These ledges have been cut by thousands of spring freshets, and the free gold they contain has been slowly separated from the surrounding quartz and deposited in the canyon's bed. Who knows but what placer mining may be one of the elements of Bodie's wealth, and add to the already assured rush here in the Spring.—*Washington Letter to Utica, N. Y., Herald.*

A GREAT RAILWAY ABOUT TO CHANGE OWNERS.—One of the largest railways in the world will probably change hands in 1879. We refer to the great East India road, from Calcutta to Jubbulpore in Central, and Delhi in Northern India, will be for sale. That is, the first 25 years of its existence will have expired, when the Secretary of State will have the option of taking it at cost price. The capital is £30,500,000. The annual dividend has reached nearly 7 per cent, while the working expenses are lower than on any other line, making it one of the most profitable corporations of the kind in the world. It is thought probable that the Government will take the road. If so, there will be a good test of "State management" upon a large scale.

A Brave Boy.

Terrible Encounter with Three Separate Robbers.

On Thursday morning about 4 o'clock, a young man who resides at the residence of F. J. Wilson, situated to left of McLaughlin avenue, about two miles from San Jose, was awakened by the opening of the door of his sleeping apartment, which is upstairs, and finding the room occupied, hastily closing the same and retreating. The boy, who is about 17 years of age and a cousin of Mrs. Wilson, instantly arose and going to his valise took a long and sharp dirk knife, and with this in his hand descended the stairs. Upon entering a room, the door of which opened into the hall near the foot of the stairs, he was confronted by a large and powerful man, who at once drew a large knife and sprang at him. Standing his ground firmly, the boy met the attack, and as the murderous knife descended threw up his arm, striking the man's wrist and knocking the weapon from his hand. Following his advantage, the boy plunged his own knife to the hilt in the robber's body, whereupon he ran from the room, followed by the defender. In an adjoining room the young fellow picked up a gun, and running out into the yard, where the wounded intruder had gone in his endeavor to escape, tried to shoot him as he ran, but the gun missed fire. Returning to the house, he was met by two more ruffians who had just descended the stairs, doubtless alarmed by the noise and making hurried retreat. Swinging the gun over his head, the gallant fellow brought it down with crushing force upon the defenseless head of one of the marauders knocking him down and breaking the gun stock short off, while the other villain ran past him and disappeared around the corner of the house. Recovering his senses in a moment, the fellow with the broken head sprang to his feet and darted off, leaving the hero of the occasion master of the situation. Of course the household was by this time aroused and anxiously endeavoring to ascertain the cause of the noise: There were present in the house, beside the young man, Mrs. Wilson, her aunt, (also the boy's aunt) and two little girls, Mr. Wilson himself being in San Francisco, which circumstance had doubtless led to the raid. When the excitement had some what subsided, the premises were examined, and it was found that the entire contents of the house had been overturned in the search for valuables, trunks being opened, drawers ransacked and disorder prevailed everywhere. It was also discovered that sixty dollars, the property of the aunt was missing, though no other valuables had been taken; owing no doubt to the fortunate discovery of the presence of the robbers and the brave conduct of the young man, whose name we have been unable to ascertain. On yesterday information of the affair was lodged with the police and the two knives, the one dropped and one used by the boy, were deposited at headquarters. Detectives are now engaged in working the case up and hope to discover the guilty parties.—*San Jose Argus, December 20th.*

A Mexican Monstrosity.

A Strange Experience.

The *Mazatlan Occidental*, a Mexican paper, contains an account of an extraordinary phenomenon in human nature. The mother of this living curiosities is named Antonia Garcia, residing in Rosario, State of Sinaloa. Her husband is Lorenzo Rodriguez, a native of Chaduperos, District of Concordia, in the same State. About nine years ago Antonio gave birth to two twin boys, who still live. Two years afterward she gave birth to three children, all of whom had reached a natural state. About a year ago she gave birth to another child, which promises to develop into a monstrosity. This boy child was born at Copala, and as soos as the phenomenon was known to exist, the parents had good grounds to believe it would be stolen, so they moved to Rosario. The child, according to the story of its progenitors, was born without other defect than having an indentation on its skull in the shape of a cross. But in a little while the head began to grow enormously, and at the end of one year was from 12 to 14 inches in diameter. The indentation, in another sense, may be said to resemble a hand-grenade, in the form of a cross, commencing at the forehead and running back to the nucha or nape of the neck. The other part of the cross extends from ear to ear. The indentations are from 2 to 3 inches in width and slightly covered with hair. In the night time, by putting a light across the head, the brains and other material can plainly be seen, as if a light-house were shining upon them. The eyelids of this creature, instead of being above the eye, are below, and almost encircling it, going upward. The forehead is almost disappeared on account of the deformity of the head. The whole body is extremely rickety and the skin appears to stick to the dry bones. The monstrosity weighs a little over ten pounds, is healthy, and promises to live many years and is beloved by its parents. Dr. Rio has offered to make a scientific study of the phenomenon, and the result of his investigations will be given to the public.

A TEMPERANCE FABLE.—N. Y.

A Villager one frosty day found under a hedge a Snake almost dead with cold. Moved with compassion and having heard that Snake Oil was good for the Rheumatism, he took it home and placed it on the Hearth, where it shortly began to wake and crawl. Meanwhile, the Villager having gone out to keep an engagement with a man 'round the Corner, the Villager's Son (who had not drawn a sober breath for a week) entered, and beholding the Serpent unfolding its plain, unvarnished Tail, with the cry, "I've got 'em again!" fled to the office of the nearest Justice of the Peace, swore off, and became an Apostle of Temperance at \$700 a week. The beneficent Snake next bit the Villager's mother-in-law so severely that Death soon ended her sufferings—and his son silently stole away, leaving the Villager deeply and doubly in its debt.

Moral.—A Virtuous Action is not always its only Reward. A Snake in the Grass is worth two in the Boot.

RICHES WITHOUT HAPPINESS.—The Duke of Portland, who has given such magnificent donations for the relief of the sick and wounded in the East, is a hypochondriac of 70, with an income of \$75,000 a year. He suffers from a disfiguring malady, and lives in seclusion, whether at Welbeck Abbey, his seat in Nottinghamshire, the most famous of those places known as the "dukeries," or in London. In the latter he inhabits a vast gloomy mansion in Cavendish Square. The Duke cannot bear to be seen, and has erected at the back of his house an immense screen of iron and glass which completely prevents the neighbors from gratifying their curiosity. It is said that after dark he may be seen pacing the garden in the midst of Cavendish Square. Neither he nor his brothers, all dead, ever married. One of them Lord George Bentick, who was cut off in his prime, was the hope of the Tory party, and the first "turfe" in England.

A DISGUSTED BRIDE.—The *Springfield Union* relates this incident: A man from Springfield, with his bride, made a sensation at the Westfield depot. Leaving his lady at the depot, he started on an errand and was bitten by a dog. Rushing back, he asked the lady for money to pay the doctor, whom he must see instantaneously. The woman was disgusted, and declared she was tired of paying out money for him. He ventured to inquire if she was not his wife, whereupon she repudiated the idea with scorn, saying the only claim he had upon her was a certificate which she herself had to pay for. This was too much, and the forsaken one burst forth with, "O, Clara! is this the way you cast me off? O, Clara, Clara!" But Clara was incorrigible, and ordering all her baggage rechecked, left on the train for New Haven.

California will have an editorial convention, and the disciples of Darwin expect, after years of waiting, to see their theories proven.

The *Gold Hill News* editor says "the abolition of hell will be the salvation of the Bible." One word for the good book and two for himself.

A Strange Experience.

The late Alexandre Grailhe, whose remains were brought to this city from Europe in the steamship Nuremberg, had a singular and rather unpleasant experience on the field of honor in his younger days. Like all adventurous young Frenchmen, forty years ago, he could not avoid involvement in some of those numerous personal affairs which were then so frequent between Frenchmen and fiery young Creoles. With two very prominent and gallant gentlemen of the latter race Mr. Grailhe became engaged in controversies which led to meetings on the field of honor.

In the first instance the duel was fought with swords, and the unfortunate Frenchman was run through the body, and not only suffered greatly from his wound, but exhibited for many years afterwards the effect of the injury in a certain inclination of his body, which was not natural, owing to the internal abscess resulting from the wound. Some time after he engaged in his second rencontre, in which he received the bullet of his adversary right through the body. Strange to say, the beneficent missile passed right through the former wound opening the abscess, which threatened the estimable gentleman's life, and, by inflicting a new, painful and severe wound, not only cured him but had the effect of strengthening his person to a rigid and exact perpendicularity, so that his carriage appeared even unnaturally stiff and haughty.

Quite a singular experience of the effect of wounds is related by Dr. Gurthrie in his celebrated work on gunshot wounds of that distinguished British chieftain who received his death-wound in the memorable battle of the 8th of January, 1815. We refer to Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Packenham. In the attack by the British on the French fortification on the Island of Martinique, Colonel Packenham, who led the storming party, received a musket-ball, which passed through his neck. He recovered from the wound, but was for some years afterward very marked by it, bearing his head with a strong inclination to one side of his body.

Seven or eight years subsequent Packenham was the second man to ascend the ladders which had been established against the walls of Badajos, in Spain, in the brilliant assault of the British on that fortified town, and was again shot through the neck, the ball entering on the opposite side to that of his old wound, and passed apparently through the same track. On recovering his neck was brought into its original erect and natural position.—*New Orleans Democrat*.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

METHODIST SOCIAL.—The M. E. Church social Wednesday evening was a very enjoyable affair. The literary exercises were short but well received, and the supper, of which we can more satisfactorily speak, (since we arrived too late to hear the rostrum efforts), was gotten up in some style. We think, however, that less expensive cake, pie, etc., and more well-made sandwiches would prove a more wholesome and acceptable luncheon at church socials. A sandwich made of two loaves of bread and a huge chunk of ham, would, of course, not be the thing, but a thin slice of good light bread, a thin slice of ham, a little mustard, and if the ham was very lean, a thin layer of butter on the second slice of bread, and then one has a sandwich which most persons would prefer to cake. It would certainly be more wholesome and of less trouble and expense to the ladies who get up the edibles.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Monday afternoon, while Frank Robinson was riding a wild horse in Long Valley, Lassen county, he was violently thrown to the ground and instantly killed. He was riding alone at the time of the accident, and his body was not found until the next day. There were no evidences but that he was instantly killed by the fall. His horse the day previous had bucked and it is supposed that the bronco succeeded on Monday last in throwing its rider. Robinson is well spoken of by those who knew him.

FIRE.—About 2:30 New Year's morning a fire broke out in a frame building on Rag Alley, back of the Granger House. The fire alarm was given and the firemen, several of whom were at the Riverside Ball, promptly responded. But the fire had been well set and the flames did their work. Two small frame buildings, the property of Smith Hill, were burned to the ground, and considerable damage was done by water and grown-up hoodlums to the property adjacent. The loss will reach \$500 or \$600.

LECTURE.—The lecture Wednesday evening at the Baptist Church by Mr. Leland was listened to by a large audience. His efforts seemed to have a happy effect, as well as to greatly encourage the Good Templars of this place. Mr. Leland is somewhat humorous and quite pointed in his remarks. Last night he lectured again at the same place. Those who have made temperance resolutions, or any other, for that matter, would do well to hear him.

The Easter term of the Bishop Whitaker's "School for Girls," will commence next Thursday, Jan. 10th, and will hold for twenty weeks. This Seminary has already won a reputation for thoroughness of instruction and excellent school discipline. This institution compares most favorably with the best seminaries of California, and deservedly receives a good patronage from the people of this State.

Next Monday the Winter term of the public school begins. Three hundred boys and girls fresh from the holiday recreation, will be taken out of their parents way and horrors the gentle pedagogue. One of the teachers Mr. Gulling, will not resume his post, preferring harder manual labor and less mental perplexity. We have not learned who will take his place, but have been informed that a number of applications have been made for it.

The next regular business meeting of the Riverside Club, will be held next Monday evening at half past seven o'clock, at D. A. Bender & Co's bank. A full attendance of the members is desired as at that time new officers of the Club will be elected, and other important business considered.

CORRECTION.—In speaking of the Vulcan powder cartridge we said the cap was placed in the top of the charge before shipment. We should have said just before use. The charges and caps are shipped separately to guard against the possibility of accident.

The regular social of the Congregational Church, will be held this evening at the residence of Mrs. Belton on Fourth street, near Seminary avenue, alias Ralston street. Members of the church and congregation are expected to stand in.

Miss Gertie Hatch has arrived from a two weeks visit to Oakland.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Levi Leland, an old time temperance lecturer, talked at the Baptist Church last evening. He told a great many stories, all of which, he claimed, happened in Oregon. He believed that all sorts of suds should be used in favor of temperance, and exhorted the Good Templars to make themselves felt at the next election. Mr. Leland is a good story teller, and made himself popular with his audience. At the close of the lecture opportunity was given to those who desired to join the lodge, and a collection was taken up. The lecturer announced that no one had put a ten-dollar piece in the hat, and then promised to tarry on his return from Virginia, and deliver a lecture on temperance from a biblical text. The lecture was well attended.

DRUNK AGAIN.—Wm. Smith, a cordial gentleman, got on a big drunk and thought he would test his lungs and muscle on several innocent pedestrians. Barlow and Avery requested him to permit them to act as his body guards. Smith would have none of it, when Avery, who was born and raised where negroes are a curiosity, tapped W. S. upon his little head with Sol. Geller's cane. Of course this did not hurt him, but the cane was broken into fragments. Smith now lies in the sweat box stupidly musing upon the effect of Reno whiskey, Leland's funny lecture at the Baptist Church and how he will address the Justice.

A PLEA FOR THE SKATERS.—We are in hopes that the information that two of our citizens intend destroying the only sport of our young people will prove untrue. There is abundance of ice higher up or lower down the river without robbing Reno of a very fair amusement. We have heard that a number of persons would put the ice in an unmarketable condition, if the skating pond was destroyed. It were better to preserve peace and order, but it is in us to say let us have the skating and the ice seekers go elsewhere.

LYCEUM.—The Congressional Lyceum will hold its regular session next Tuesday evening. Several important questions will be presented for discussion, most prominent of which will be one looking to the endorsement of President Hayes' policy. It is presumed that the meeting will be unusually interesting, as a number are preparing speeches. Old stagers will be summarily dealt with should they attempt any long wordy nothings. This lyceum will continue a success provided its members maintain their interest.

Those who have chickens will find the advertisement of O. C. Swain & Co. of San Francisco of much interest. The Imperial Egg Food is just what farmers want. It is highly spoken of in California, where it is largely used. We are personally acquainted with Messrs. Swain & Co. and know them to be honorable gentlemen.

The Catholic School will commence its next term on Monday, January 7, and continue until the latter part of June. The Lady Superior said that the school would open with about 60 scholars. There will be pupils from Virginia City, Carson, Truckee, Wadsworth, Reno and the Valley. The success of this school is now an assured fact.

The English mill is undergoing thorough repairs. Much new machinery has been added, and no expense has been spared or work neglected that would make this valuable property efficient as a quartz mill. Mr. Brown says the mill will be ready for crushing ore by the last of the week.

Next Monday the January term of the second District Court will be opened.

One Cake of Leefs California Yeast will make over ten loaves of Bread.

BORN.

HUYCK.—In Reno, January 1st, 1878, by Rev. W. C. Gray, Michael J. Kelley to Miss Martha J. Higgins, a daughter.

MARRIED.

KELLEY-HIGGINS.—In Reno, January 1st, 1878, by Rev. W. C. Gray, Michael J. Kelley to Miss Martha J. Higgins, a daughter.

TEASLAND-HAMILTON.—In Reno, January 1st, 1878, by Rev. A. Drums, F. A. Teasland, of Reno, to Miss Josie Hamilton, of Ophir.

DIED.

In Reno, December 30th, 1877, Greenleaf Ring—aged 69 years, 8 months and 19 days.

MARKET REPORT.

San Francisco Market.

The San Francisco market has not been remarkably active during the past week. Prices have fluctuated somewhat, but are not as good as on the preceding week. Money is in fair demand, but lenders are cautious, and there is but little doing. The amount to be withdrawn for the payment of Municipal taxes this week is large. There is also a good demand for remittance, consequent on the limited supply of sterling bills. Sea freight is low and twenty-five ships are now idle.

FLOUR.—Extra is jobbing at \$7 12½

to \$7 50.

WHEAT.—\$2 30 to \$2 45.

BARLEY.—\$1 60 to \$1 70.

OATS.—\$1 70 to \$1 75.

CORN MEAL.—2½ to 3c.

POTATOES.—1 00 to \$1 85.

SWEET POTATOES.—1.00 to \$1.50.

ONIONS.—30c to 65c.

BEANS.—2½ to 4c.

HAMS.—12 to 17c.

BACON.—11½ to 15c.

LARD.—12 to 17c.

DRIED PEACHES.—11 to 14c.

TEARMEY.—18 to 24c. per lb.

CHICKENS.—\$4 50 to \$8 50 per doz.

EGGS.—40c to 45c per doz.

BUTTER.—2½ to 35c.

CHEESE.—18 to 21c.

HONEY.—12½ to 22c.

SYRUP.—70c per gal.

BEEF.—4½ to 7½.

MUTTON.—4 to 5c.

PORK.—5½ to 6½.

Dressed, 7½c.

HIDES.—Dry flint, 17 to 18c; Saited, 7 to 9c.

TALLOW.—5½ to 6½.

SALT.—Coarse Liverpool, \$18 to 20c.

Dairy, \$20 per ton.

HAY.—\$16 to \$23 per ton.

LUMBER.—Rough, \$12½ to \$17.

FLOORING.—\$25.

BLASTING POWDER.—50 at \$75c.

QUICKSILVER.—46c.

HONEY.—12½ to 22c. per lb.

Reno Market.

In the Reno market trade has been duller than usual; however, our merchants are generally doing a fair business. Money is close. Little has been sold, the pleasant weather creating little demand for feed. The Meat Shipping Association are at work and have created quite a demand for live stock. The company are making shipments nearly every day. Yesterday 20,000 pounds of dressed meats were sent to the San Francisco market. To-day another shipment of the same amount was made.

These who have chickens will find the advertisement of O. C. Swain & Co. of San Francisco of much interest.

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RENO WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY

ALEXANDER & HAYDEN,

PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year, in advance.....	\$4.00
Six months.....	2.50
Three months.....	1.50

YEARLY, QUARTERLY AND MONTHLY ADVERTISEMENTS ACCORDING TO CONTRACT.

Office in McFarlin's building, Sierra Street, north of the Railroad.

ACENTS:

GEO. M. MOTT, is our only authorized Agent at Sacramento. He is empowered to make contracts, collect and receipt for all advertisements from that place, published in the Daily or Weekly GAZETTE.

L. P. FISHER, 21 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.

Friday, January 4th, 1878.

Turkey's Fate.

Berlin advises us to the effect that Bismarck is again to the fore with a grand scheme for the completion of the Franco-Prussian war. He will urge upon Russia to demand almost impossible terms of peace, and this it is believed will induce English assistance to Turkey. Germany will then assist Russia, and Bismarck thinks that France will embrace the opportunity to war upon Germany. This will afford a reasonable excuse for the further humiliation of France by Germany, and Turkey is expected to disappear entirely in the muddle.

However these rumors may turn out, England is certainly preparing for war, having shipped large quantities of military stores to Malta, and prepared 60,000 Indian troops for immediate action. In English military circles war is conceded inevitable. The Czar, too, seems to clearly expect the interference of England, and will be prepared to meet it. He has issued a call for 250,000 more men, and is now organizing the army of the Baltic. Should these indications be fulfilled, Turkey, an empire, will disappear from the map of Europe. The war will be actively resumed as soon as the weather will permit, and at all events the Czar has evidently resolved upon the complete ruin of the Turkish power.

Well, Chandler's letter accusing Hayes of bargaining, and attempting proof by a confession in part of his own villainy, is before the people, and the manner of its reception is characteristic of the general honesty which is to be found among the masses. The Tribune says that Chandler has written himself down a villain. The Times says it is a Conkling manifesto and points toward 1880. The Inter-Ocean says it is a document which, in any event, should make the American people hang their heads in shame. The Cincinnati Gazette, always quoted for intelligent Republicanism, defends Hayes vigorously. The independent press scorns the matter as unworthy of notice. The Herald broadly asserts that Chandler was the bargainer. The World calls Chandler's letter odious and ridiculous. Tribune correspondence acknowledged careful and accurate, directly contradicts Chandler. The Times says Chandler is making a straw bid for radical support in New Hampshire. And all concur that Chandler's letter is a bit of concerted action among the enemies of Hayes.

Beecher is again in the legal frying-pan. He bargained ten years ago to write a "Life of Christ," in eighteen months, and the same is not yet finished. He drew on his contract over \$10,000, and his publishers, having been at enormous expense, were sold out the other day, right, title and interest. Beecher will now be sued for the loss sustained and damages.

MacMahon has submitted, and now the time is divided between prosecution for intended *coup d'état* and prosecutions for insults to the President. One party wants the non-submissive punished, and MacMahon wants others investigated who made him submit.

The Wiggington-Pacheco contest still continues in the House and the sub-Committee on Elections have reported in favor of Wiggington, giving him a majority of three. That case was pretty well tried in California and Wiggington was defeated at every turn.

LOCAL RESUME

For 1877.

ized, and the Methodists start a revival.

Feb. 19—J. E. Simpson died.

Feb. 22—Locomotive Engineers

have a grand ball at Wadsworth.

Feb. 26—Republican County Central Committee absolve the legislators of Washoe county from the pledge which said Senator and Assemblymen made to the people on the bullion tax question.

March 1—Gov. Bradley vetoes the Compromise Bill.

March 7—"601" notices are in circulation.

March 12—Alvaro Evans lost \$2,000 worth of hay by fire. Vags and thieves abound and several robberies and larcenies are reported.

March 17—Grand ball in the evening in honor of St. Patrick, and for the benefit of the Catholic Church.

March 24—One man killed and a second seriously injured by a rolling log at Mackay & Fair's camp. Milt. Campbell, the darkey, spoilt a good local by failing in his attempt to commit suicide. Wm. Seaton and M. Parmenter make a trip down the river in a row boat from Reno to Pyramid Lake.

March 29—The revival work closes at the Baptist Church and Rev. Arnold reports 40 converts.

April 1—Fools not all dead yet.

April 2—Z. L. Tibbets severely injured near town.

April 4—West bound overland coltides with a special freight train near Cascade, and three men are killed.

April 5—Contract let for building the iron bridge, for \$15,700.

April 9—Tom Forbes breaks his leg.

April 14—First copy of the *Weekly Gazette* printed. It is a handsome eight-page paper, and just what the farmer and general reader wants. The Verdi coal mines are discovered, and some little talk is heard of a meat shipping depot at Reno.

April 16—The Rover trial commences.

April 17—Albert Lucas, the varnisher, suddenly leaves Reno with several hundred dollars not his own.

April 18—Jack Towne is mysteriously murdered near Boca. Rover's jury disagree.

April 26—The Odd Fellows' 58th anniversary was grandly celebrated in Reno; C. C. Batterman delivered the oration. Pyramid mines come prominently into notice.

May 3—The murder case of the State vs. Frank La Point was terminated by the acquittal of the defendant.

May 10—Death of Mrs. Mary F. Longley, wife of A. L. Longley. Peavine turns out quantities of bullion.

Mr. and Mrs. Larcombe barely escape with their lives. District Attorney Cain nearly killed by an old spotted horse.

May 23—Closing exercises of the Episcopal Seminary.

May 31—Auburn mills start up on Pyramid ore.

June 2—Grand picnic to Donner Lake. Temperance question is thoroughly ventilated.

June 12—A. J. Bunting nearly killed by the lightning train throwing him and his team from the railroad crossing on Sierra street.

June 11—Edward Griffith was found dead near Peavine.

June 17—Rover found guilty of murder in the first degree.

June 25—Terrible explosion of nitro-glycerine at the Vulcan Powder Works. A frame building blown to atoms and two Chinamen killed.

June 26—Fire on Virginia street. Property belonging to Sanders & Co., Judge Haydon, C. C. Powning and others injured. Loss, \$4,200.

June 29—Closing exercises in the public schools.

June 30—Rich strike in the Buckeye mine at Pyramid. Cash in the County Treasury, \$19,486.81. Iron bridge commenced.

July 4—Celebrated by no formal exercises. Picnics at Bower's Mansion, Verdi, Wadsworth, Glendale and Wellman's Island. In the evening a grand ball given by boys of "48."

July 15—Death of Mrs. C. R. Wicks. Reno Engine Co. No. 2 is organized. Eighteen hundred feet of snowshed at Emigrant Gap burned. Jno. Stutz killed by C. P. R. R. train near Camp 18. Hon. Wm. Ross marries.

July 19—"601" again try a bluff game.

July 27—McDonald kills Murray at M. & F.'s camp. The new iron bridge is completed and, Aug. 1st, was tested.

Aug. 25—Opening exercises of Advent term of the Episcopal Seminary. Citizens' railroad meetings popular.

The percentage of gold in the Grand Prize ore is steadily increasing with the depth, and should the rate continue at a further depth of two hundred feet, the ore would be equal to the Bonanza in gold, or 47 per cent.

Gustave Dore has illustrated Ariosto and is now ornamenting a colossal vase with one hundred and fifty figures for the Paris Exposition.

Narrow Gauge to Virginia warmly advocated.

Aug. 10—Death of R. W. Perkins at Franktown. Fast mail route north agitated. Work on the Nevada Quicksilver Mine commenced. Doudaud, a murderous villain, killed in Surprise Valley.

Aug. 27—Public schools opened. Entries for State Fair coming in. Luke Crill commits suicide at Milford. School of Mount St. Mary opened in Reno with 40 scholars.

September 10—Cash in the county treasury, \$11,896.78. Change of time in the running of the lightning express train.

Sep. 17—Galli Lucio brutally murdered. Preparations for State Fair actively going forward. Grand gathering of Knights of Pythias in Reno. Reduction works of Nevada quicksilver mines started and the bright mercury obtained.

Rev. C. H. Pope leaves on a permanent visit to the Eastern States Oct. 1. The county is in debt some \$700.

Oct. 12—The School for Girls in an

Oct. 13—Work commenced on the construction of buildings for the Continental Oil and Transportation Company's depot at Reno.

Oct. 15—Opening day of the State Fair, everything astir and the town filled with strangers. Grand exhibit at the Fair Ground and Pavilion. The Fair proves the best one ever held in the State, and renders satisfaction to all.

Oct. 19—Ladies' Tournament at the Fair Grounds, witnessed by several thousand spectators. Miss McKissick was awarded the first premium as equestrienne.

The Reno Congressional Lyceum was organized Nov. 1st.

Nov. 7—Mr. Gance, aged 70 years, fatally injured at Washoe. A direct railroad between Reno and Virginia City canvassed, and a survey was made.

Reno becomes moral and bombarded a hurdy house out of existence.

Nov. 28—A new mail route ordered between Reno and Fort Bidwell. Thanksgiving day was celebrated in style. Service was held in the Episcopal Church, and the Catholics had a gala time at the Opera House, clearing by their fair and festival over.

Dec. 11—Amount of school funds appointed to the various school districts \$8,286.63. Total indebtedness of the county \$32,388.72. Cash in the county Treasury \$30,822.45. Estimated valuation of county property \$56,000. Total valuation of real and personal property as taxed \$3,579.436.50

Dec. 16—The Temperance move revives and blue ribbons are in demand.

Dec. 19—The Meat Shipping Association make their first shipment of dressed meat.

Christmas passed very quietly. The usual presents were made, turkey dinners indulged in and the fireman's ball in the evening. The year has passed by as a prosperous one all things being considered. The pressure of money felt on every hand has not been oppressive. The town has grown and the outlook for the future is promising for our town and county.

It is asserted in Washington that Hayes will send back to the Senate nominations which have been rejected. This is highly improbable, but it is likely that he will submit nominations which have an entirely similar meaning for Conkling and his faction of non-Presidential sore-heads. In this way the President will win the battle which so many politicians consider as ended. The appointing power of the President can hardly be usurped upon the pretext of precedent.

According to a San Francisco paper a grover's establishment on Sutter street is engaged in some gorgeous hand apparel for the coming Stanford reception. One pair has 42 pearl buttons, each pearl being valued at \$35, making \$1,470 in all. Another pair has 34 small diamond buttons, the whole valued at \$1,000, and a third has three diamond buttons to each glove valued at \$500 each, making the pair cost \$3,000.

The Government thought it had Gen. J. C. Fremont \$3,000 too much and brought suit. The gallant book-keeper says that we still owe him \$5,000.

The Treasury now holds \$346,217,550 in United States bonds to secure the national bank circulation, and \$13,988,000 to secure public deposits.

Madame Modjeska is a pronounced success in New York.

Texas would make two hundred and ten States equal in size to Rhode Island.

President Hayes' silver wedding occurs to-night in Washington.

Mayhem and Robbery.

Two Chinamen are Fearfully Maltreated and Robbed Near Franktown by Demons of the Highway.

[Carson Appeal, 28th.]

A gentleman who came in from Washoe Valley yesterday reports a case of inhuman treatment and robbery of a couple of Chinamen near Franktown, on Wednesday night. The victims are engaged in gardening upon the same the huts necessary for their occupation and habitation. They possessed the usual characteristics of the race; being industrious and frugal, and as they had been located upon the garden plot for several years it is but natural to suppose that they had accumulated considerable money. At about dusk on the evening above named, two disguised horsemen rode up to the abode of these hardy sons of toil, dismounted and entered the place. The Chinamen were occupied in preparing their evening repast when the desperadoes entered, and without ceremony tied their hands and feet and bound their queues together. After which the robbers ordered the Chinamen to disclose where their money was secreted. The Celestials remained obdurate, exhibiting a decided and unmistakable reluctance to shelling out their hoarded wealth. This so exasperated one of the robbers that he cut off the right ear of each of his victims with a Bowie-knife, and severed the queues from their respective craniums. The unfortunate fellows were writhing in pain and agony, yet would not reveal to their torturers where their money was hidden. The fiends then proceeded to knock and gag their defenseless victims, after which they commenced a careful and systematic survey of every nook and cranny about the premises. While engaged in this occupation they were startled by footsteps, and immediately thereafter a third Chinaman came into the hut to see his friends, and was horror-stricken to see the plight in which they were. He made a move to retrace his steps, but the ruffians were too many for him. In the twinkling of an eye he was pounced upon, buckled and gagged, but not otherwise injured. The search was then continued, and after the lapse of half an hour the enterprise of the scoundrels was substantially rewarded by finding a sack containing \$1,200 in gold and silver, sewed up in a mattress lying on one of the bunks. The money the robbers appropriated to themselves, remounted their horses and rode off to where—no one knows. Nothing has been seen or heard of the villain since. The poor, mutilated and despoiled Chinamen were compelled to pass the night in pain and misery, having been left gagged and buckled. At an early hour on Thursday morning they were discovered by a friend who called on business, and thus were relieved from their unpleasant situation. The victims can give no further description of the robbers than that they were masked so that no features of their faces could be distinguished.

Shall We Retreat.

We publish the following extract from the *Eureka Republican*, as a clear expression of the Hayes-Conkling issue:

Senator Conkling turns from the advanced position gained by his party and seeks to inscribe on the same wavy side post of the past "patronage" is the basis of party organization. The principle is that of Jackson but is differently expressed. In attacking it, our President is contending against a powerful system and opposing himself to a force which has not been adequately measured by the masses of his party followers. Nevertheless the principles contended for by him are those laid down in the fundamental law of our Government; and however long and disastrous the conflict, the result will be that, sooner or later, even though the Republican party be overthrown and compelled to form anew its columns and readvance to the position, the people will yet recognize the propriety of the reform sought to be established and will then insist on the maintenance of the position now sought to be held by President Hayes.

The two great powers of Chief Executive are those of the veto and of nominations to office. One might as well be attacked as the other. Without them, we have no executive. Those who stand by the President in this issue are fighting under the reform banner of the Republican party. Those who are opposing him in it are seeking to countermarch our columns and to make a retrograde movement. Such a movement would more surely overthrow us than any attack our enemies can make against us; for then, should we cease to be the party of progress, the living embodiment of the spirit of the age and then would thinking acting and intelligent men leave our ranks.

The Government thought it had Gen. J. C. Fremont \$3,000 too much and brought suit. The gallant book-keeper says that we still owe him \$5,000.

Madame Coombs, owner of Ashland, Billy Cheatham and Lodi and father-in-law of Jno. M. Coghlan, died in Napa recently. Coombs came to California in '43 and was a Republican politician of some note.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

"The Hoey's."

Chinese Secret Service - Have We a Branch in Our Midst? - Some Indications That We Have.

The Chinese are a peculiar race. They have placed a price upon slavery, and their fellow men who visit our shores are merely slaves or bondsmen to the capitalists who furnish them with the passage money to reach the land of the free. The strange part of this slave trade is that after reaching this "land of the free" the coolie maintains the same relation towards his master and holds his body and life at the service of his importer. Of course the reader will understand that some extraordinary inducement must be held over John to enforce such allegiance, and such proves to be the case. The Chinese have, in the interests of importers of coolie labor, organized a society known as the "Hoey's." This society is nothing more nor less than an inquisition supported by the wealth and influence of the six great Chinese companies. Its will is absolute and the head of the "Hoey" is monarch of every coolie body whom he may chance to overlook. "Hoey" means in Chinese, according to our translator, merely "the loyal one," and loyalty in this case means allegiance to the owners of Chinese bodies and souls. The coolie is brought here, as we have said, by importers, and the only guarantee held for the investment is the powers of the "Hoey's," which by menace of death hold the slaves in obedience. If a coolie is disobedient or slack in rendering tribute to his owners, the "Hoey" speedily corrects his delinquencies or places him where delinquencies are impossible.

Our attention has been attracted to this subject of late by the murder and act of incendiarism lately committed in our town, as well as by other occurrences of last year, wherein witnesses were scarce and accusing facts plenty. The other day two pistol shots were heard and shortly thereafter an alarm of fire was given which called out our fire department and it was discovered that a Chinese wash house was on fire. The police found therein a dead Chinaman with a bullet hole through his body, and, although the utmost vigilance was maintained, no clue to the murderer was obtained. The existence of the "Hoey's" among us has heretofore been clearly proven and it is probable that the unfortunate coolie of last week was under the penalty of the "Grand Hoey" for disobedience to his mandates. The Chinese have also lately organized a protective society in our midst which for a monthly payment protects the life and property of any Celestial and this fact Alone seems to guarantee the existence of Hoey's amongst us. We have only to say that our Chinese informant is evidently truthful and that our officers will do well to check this absolutism among our wards, and regulate the rights of ownership and human life to our own laws where they belong.

CREAL'S FAILURE.—The Creal furnace has proved a failure. The class to which it belongs is extensively and profitably used both in the United States and Europe. The furnace is used both as a smelting and roasting furnace when the ore contains less than ten per cent. of silica. Iron is largely used as a slag when the silicates are in excess of six percent. The ore should be at first exposed to a slow fire and the heat gradually raised, else it would cinder when it would not smelt or roast even in a blast furnace.

As this furnace is not of the continuous class it must be cooled down after each charge of ore has been smelted or roasted. In no case is it possible to reduce the ore for \$1.50 per ton. The experiment has been tried, and, as thousands of others, has failed, and that is all there is of it.

IRRIGATION.—D. W. Bryant informs us that the Orr Extension Ditch Company have been steadily at work and the ditch is now completed as far as the ranch of Robert Frazier, in Truckee Meadows. The work will now be taken up by Henry Orr, and it is expected that by April 1st, 1878, the enterprise will be completed as far as section 21, in Spanish Spring Valley. Another extension company is talked of, to lead from that point further up the valley. The ditch will carry 1,000 inches of water and more alfalfa ranches will be the result.

Happy New Year to all.

SOAP FACTORY.—Last Saturday we visited Kane's soap factory at the Alhambra Hall, near the iron bridge. While the building is not imposing in its appearance we found the work of soap making going forward, and the saponaceous article lying in profusion about us. The process is quite a simple one. The various ingredients, tallow, lye, resin, ammonia, alcohol etc., are heated in iron kettles, thoroughly mixed, and poured into large boxes. When the mixture has sufficiently cooled, the sides and ends of the boxes are removed, and the soap cut into symmetric bars by means of wire; they are then removed to a table, stamped, and when hardened sufficient for packing, are wrapped in paper and boxed. They are now ready for the market. The present capacity of the factory is 60 boxes of 20 bars each day, but Mr. Kane says that in two days he can increase the capacity to 100 and even more boxes per day. As to the quality of this soap we cannot as yet speak. Judging from its composition and from the best of references we would say that it is a superior article to Colgate's and other common soaps sold in the market. The manufacturer claims that he has the cheapest soap for the price now sold, and asks the people to give it a thorough test according to the printed directions. In the Spring he will be ready to make toilet and other soaps. All that he now asks is that our citizens give his soap a trial. What our town and county needs is manufactories. We now suffer from too many "middle men." Shall we encourage home production?

JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.—We are informed that the judgment of the Second Judicial District Court in the Rover case has just been affirmed in the Supreme Court. We presume that his attorneys will move the State Board of Pardons to commute his sentence to life imprisonment. If this course does not obtain, J. W. Rover hangs for the diabolical murder of J. N. Sharp, in April 1875. Rover has had four trials, aside from several examinations in the Justice Court of Humboldt County. He has been in prison over two years and a half and has cost Humboldt County over \$20,000. A few more Rover murder cases and Humboldt would be bankrupt. The items of expense, however, cut little figure in any criminal court. There is little question but what Rover committed the crime for which he stands condemned, and as our law reads, should be hanged.

Levi Leland the grand Temperance Lecturer of California, Nevada and Utah, lectured at Wadsworth Sunday night. He also organized a lodge of Good Templars, consisting of 24 members, with the following officers: H. T. Stewart, W. C. T.; Miss M. Thompson, W. R. H. S.; Miss M. Nelson, W. L. H. S.; Mrs. J. N. Dowdell, W. V. T.; Thos. Langford, W. S.; Mrs. J. E. Ream, W. A. S.; S. M. Sharp, W. F. S.; D. Phlen, W. T.; J. N. Dowdell, W. M.; Mrs. H. Elridge, W. D. M.; Mrs. Quans, W. I. G.; G. Hill, W. O. G.; G. C. Howla, W. C.; A. Pollock, P. W. C. T. The Lodge Dep. Elect, Thos. Langford. Number of males 14, of females 10.

SKATING.—The Truckee river is now frozen over for a considerable distance above the old dam, affording splendid skating for all who are lovers of this excellent Winter sport. The ice is from two to three inches in thickness, and is pronounced perfectly safe. Yesterday quite a number of skaters were on the ice, and all seemed to enjoy themselves hugely, notwithstanding an occasional bump.

WALK FINISHED.—John Courtney has just completed the stone walk from the railroad to McFarlin's blacksmith shop, on one side, and from the track to Hagerman's store on the other. This is a double walk, solid and substantial, and the parties whose private subscriptions constructed it, are deserving of the thanks of the entire community.

OFFICERS.—At a meeting of Amity Lodge, K. of P., Friday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: J. M. Flanagan, Chancellor Commander; F. A. Teasland, Vice Chancellor; Isaac Chamberlain, Prelate; Pierce Evans, Keeper of Records and Seal; W. D. Phillips, Master of Finance; J. J. Becker, Master of Exchequer; Trustee, long term, Isaac Chamberlain.

The installation of Alfalfa Grange takes place on Saturday, January 5th, 1877.

Origin of Man.

A small audience greeted Prof. Gunning last Friday evening at the M. E. Church. We had presumed from the character of the subject, and the known ability of the speaker, that every seat would have been filled. But this is not to our purpose. The lecture began by tracing the upward growth of the brain in vertebrate animals, tracing the evolution of the brain life through the fish, reptile, bird and mammal up to man, also delicately touching on the more rapid evolution of the human species in the embryonic state. The points of similarity of structure; the gradual unfoldings of the higher types; the comparative history of the brain evolution of the vertebrate were clearly and scientifically described. Looking for the connection of man to a lower type the speaker, without so asserting, took the position held by Prof. Morse and Huxley, and we might say of almost every modern biologist. The chimpanzee, gorilla, south Australian, south African and Caucasian were compared in their physical structure and the indisputable points of resemblance concisely outlined. Many naturalists had endeavored to find in man a physical organization entirely different from all other forms of animal life. For man speech was claimed as the badge of destination, yet Prof. Whitney, the distinguished American linguist, had dispelled this assumption by showing that the chatter, quirk and click of the anthropoidal apes, gorillas, etc., were not sufficiently different from many of the lowest races to maintain a radically scientific mark or badge of distinction in favor of man. Then it was said that man alone could reason. This the Prof. demonstrated from Prof. Bartlett's and the experiments of many others, was less a distinctive mark of dissimilarity than speech. Turning to the body structure he yet more clearly showed that in nerves, muscle, bone and every part, that the gorilla and man are quite similar. The ear, hand and foot of man had been claimed by several naturalists as Owen, Linnaeus and others to mark a distinction in favor of man, but Huxley and others had proved that this difference could not be maintained. Again the defenders of the theory that man is dissimilar to the rest of the animal world claimed that a particular process in the brain of man called the hippocampus minor is found alone in man. Huxley found this same part in the chimpanzee. Then a muscle used alone in climbing was claimed to belong solely to the gorilla, but anatomists had found this same muscle in the leg of man. It is a physiological law that a part little used or not used at all becomes debilitated; hence it occurs that in many portions of the body are parts which the scientist finds prominently developed in other animals which in man is scarcely developed at all, or are found only by diligent search. One may also say that every part of man's structure has a history. The old Greek, however, had a word which does show that in man we find a badge of distinction. Man is of the "anthropos"—the upturned eye. He has the quality of mercy, understands duty and justice and possesses the soul features. His mind marks the higher impress of the hand of the benevolent Creator.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Following is the roll of honor of the North Truckee School, for the month ending Dec. 21: Sarah Johnson, 80; Fannie Johnson, 95; Nellie Gault, 100; Bessie Gault, 100; Della Stines, 100; Stella Hand, Maggie Hand, 100; Allie Stines, 100; Nellie Hall, 100.

MINNIE B. GIBBS, Teacher.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.—The North Truckee Ditch Co. will hold its annual meeting January 12th, 1878.

The North Drain Ditch Co. will hold its annual meeting on January 17th, 1878.

ASSESSMENT.—An assessment of twenty-five cents per share has been levied by the South Overman Consolidated Mining Company, delinquent on the 28th of January next.

The Louisville Jockey Club offers a purse of \$5,000 for a two mile and a half dash, for all ages. It is hoped that Mollie McCartie, Ten Broeck and Parole will be among the flyers.

The Richings-Bernard opera troupe has gone to pieces in Virginia—wardrobes, &c., &c., attached by Gates, the tenor. So it seems that operatic life has its drawbacks.

New Year's Day.

January 1st the weather was fine and New Year's callers were numerous. Good cheer and a hearty welcome greeted the gentlemen wherever they went. The viands spread were first class, showing the fact that our Reno ladies not only know how to do the honors of the parlor, but also are adepts in the culinary department. It was a gala day for Reno. No fights occurred nor did we see a drunken man during the day. Those who kept open house were engaged during the afternoon and evening, showing every hospitality to their many callers, nor did the gentlemen confine themselves to visiting the residences of those who announced to receive gentlemen visitors. Old friends and even new ones gathered the spirit of the day, and made their New Year's calls general. It would not have been in keeping with our merited reputation as a people to have done otherwise. We have resided for a time in a number of towns and cities on this Coast, but have never found a more hospital or genial class of people than the citizens of Reno. The depression in the price of mining stocks, the closeness of the money market, in addition to other causes have made moderately hard times, but yesterday this fact was forgotten. We were citizens in common and friends in reality. The day with its festivities has passed, but its scenes of pleasure and exhibitions of appreciative friendship are not to be forgotten.

VULCAN POWDER WORKS.

Saturday morning, by the kindness of Mr. Minne, we were shown through the Vulcan Powder Works, located one-half mile east of town. The ingredients and process of the manufacture of this popular powder are as follows: Charcoal, nitrate of soda, sulphur and nitro-glycerine. The first three component parts are ground to a powder and thoroughly mixed. The glycerine, nitric acid and sulphuric acid are carefully mixed in a separate building. Both mixtures are then removed to a third building, the "mixing room," and by an experienced hand cautiously intermixed. We have here now the terribly explosive agent known as Vulcan Powder. There are three qualities of this powder, which are designated as No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3. The distinction lies in the amount of nitro-glycerine used. The powder is removed in suitable quantities to the packing room, where the cartridges are prepared. The covering of these cartridges consists of a tough brown paper, soaked in parafine, and made into cylindrical form, of various diameters and lengths. The powder is poured in V troughs which have a funnel shaped snout. The mouth of the covering is placed over this snout or funnel tube and the powder tampered into the envelope with a wooden stick. Sunk just beneath the surface of the powder, at the top of the cartridge is a small copper capsule having the form of a percussion cap although being several times larger, and containing a larger proportion of fulminate of mercury. Our cartridge is then boxed and is ready for market. When used in a mine the charge is placed in position and a fuse connected with the cap. The capacity of the above works is 1500 pounds per day, and can be readily increased at any time.

SKATING.—The attraction of the day among young people is skating on the river just above the dam. The ice is nearly a foot thick, and very smooth. No accidents have occurred to mar the pleasure of the skaters and all goes merrily as on the Eastern skating ponds. Tuesday night a bonfire was built on the river bank, and the boys had a jolly time up to a late hour. Wednesday the sport was renewed, quite a number of young ladies taking part in the pleasant exercise. Should the ice at any time break, of which there appears little or no danger, no one would be drowned, since the river at this point is not more than three feet deep. Nearly one hundred skaters have been on the ice at one time. It would be well if the weather holds favorable to flood the ice each night, and thus keep it as smooth as when first skated on.

Newspaper men, as all other men do, sometimes feel blue, but how pleasant it is to have an intelligent lady say to you, as one said to us last evening: "I have looked for your paper sixteen times to-night with a lantern, and then was obliged to go to my neighbor's to get a copy to read." That lady appreciates our efforts, and thus again are we encouraged in our good work.

A Card.

Mr. Editor: A few days ago I wrote a playful review of the report of the State Mineralogist. The *Enterprise*, in a few words of introduction, said that the vanity of the compiler had fastened on the State an imperishable reproach. The author of these reports, stung by the words of the editor, has seen fit to wreak his vengeance on me. He has published a long letter. I seek no controversy and will have none, but I wish to say a word or two on those issues raised in this letter. Knowledge has come to me the State Mineralogist was circulating a story in connection with the name of Mr. Trubiner. I addressed a note to Mr. Trubiner, of which this is a copy:

MR. TRUBINER,

MY DEAR SIR:

This evening closes my labors in Carson, and you will confer a favor on me by staying to the audience, in my presence, what took place in your store while I was looking at your cabinet. I will esteem it a favor.

Yours truly,

W. D. GUNNING.

This gentleman did not comply with a request so reasonable, but now, after I have gone under the manipulation of the mineralogist, he gives this man a card, which, in its form and color, I brand as false. Again the mineralogist says he is authorized by the Hon. Mr. Mighels to say publicly that the reports of my lectures were written by myself. This charge is intended to affect my honor, as the other man, I brand as false. Through Mr. Helm, the County Auditor, I sent to the *Appeal* a card of which the following is a transcript as nearly as I can remember:

A CARD.

Will anyone who has read the *Appeal* turn to the files and say whether the few brief reports of my lectures were not the bald statement of a few of the points, without a word of comment? Will Mr. Mighels say whether he did or did not call at my room and importune me to write an abstract of the lectures? Will Mr. Robinson, his associate, say whether he did, or did not, ask me again and again to write for him, an abstract of the lecture? Will these men say whether, in the few abstracts I wrote, I did not give them to understand that I was doing an ungodly thing merely to favor them? Will Mr. Whitehill be a fellow citizen; I am a stranger, but I will rest any question between us on a single word from either of these men, his friends and neighbors.

W. D. GUNNING.

The "Appeal" did not publish.

To-day closes my work in Nevada, and I am sorry to leave any bitterness behind me; I am sorry to raise an issue of veracity with the compiler of the reports, but when this gentleman says I wrote the review because he did not act as my lecture agent, he knows that neither I, nor any one in my behalf, ever hinted such a thing to him. When he says that I asserted that seven-tenths of all the ore ever taken from the Comstock lode, came from a depth of less than 600 feet he knows that I was speaking of the status of the lode while King was writing his report, he knows this because I referred him to the page on which King made the statement. When he says that he discovered my lectures and writings to be weak and prosy, he says what it was altogether proper for him to say. You are altogether right O Custodian of the Stones of State!—In bad logic and bad rhetoric, too much metaphorical "exploitation" as it were, metaphors too "exceeding multiform in their diversity" "as it were also," adjectives "beneficiating" the wrong nouns "as it were thereby also."

W. D. GUNNING.

*See Reports.

HYMENIAL.—Again has Cupid consummated his designs and removed from single blessedness a young gentleman of our town and a fair damsel of Washoe Valley. We have noted for some time the suspicious movements of Mr. Fred Teasland. He was so quiet, looked troubled, built a commodious residence, read love stories and variously exhibited evidences of Cupid's work. It must be funny when you feel that way. But it's all over now. He has married a hand-some young lady and we can't take any more comfort with him. We join the many friends of both parties in wishing them many happy years of wedded life.

Maggie Mitchel, at the Grand Opera House, Cincinnati, lately, drew the largest audiences ever in that house in one day. The box receipts for afternoon and evening were nearly \$3,200.

Communicated—

Old Year's Eve Serenade at Crystal Peak and Verdi.

The lively boys of the newly organized Crystal Peak String Band showed due respects to her "champion comrade," August Grazer—who principally tooted the big horn—by serenading the old fellow Tuesday night in full force, to such an effect that he found it not only no error to appear right off in his garments, but even rushed out into two inches of snow without putting on any boots or slippers and dismounted from the elevated porch at Geo. Gerstenbach's home—whose visitor he was—leading the musical boys to his old known brewery barefooted, but else in style. There the drinking of a keg of best beer, singing, dancing, etc., could hardly be carried on for all the laughing the boys had to experience. Old August, willing or not, had to take them to James Foxville's new saloon on Montgomery street, where the old year was acquitted, and, after welcoming the new one, it was proposed to serenade August's girl (the age of either of whom we cannot tell positively within 26 years). The band, consisting of one fiddler, one trumpeter, six tin-can men, four cow-bell ringers, some first-class whistlers, blowers, violinists, oboists and numerous dilettantes, succeeded in amusing the whole town mostly all night, deserving every honor, and also made their Verdi friends, S. A. Hamlin, Sam Goschen and Major F. Ingraham, come out too quick to listen. Old "Six Per Cent" dodged, he had to go. August stood it like a man, and so S. A., the first one finding, however, a bitter reception from his girl this morning. General feeling, good; some complaint about freezing their hairs. Tom C's. soup at two bits a plate before starting to Bodie. Gold plenty, but old tin in demand. Yours, truly,

REFLECTOR.

RIVERSIDE.—New Year's Eve some 80 couples or more gave audience to Terpsichore at Smith's Academy of Music. The occasion marked the social event of the season. Every preparation for a grand ball had been carefully made. The hall was beautifully decorated, the best of music was furnished by Prof. Varney and his assistants and a bountiful supper was spread by Mr. Chamberlain. But decorations, supper and music were only accompaniments. The Riverside ladies and gentlemen were out in force, but what its members most appreciated was the generous response to their invitation to the ladies and gentlemen of the Au Fait Club, of Carson, and other invited guests. Twenty-four couples came over from the Capital in a special car. The Club took them in charge, but of their reception they can best speak. We regret not having their names for publication. The ladies were richly and tastefully dressed, and the gentlemen appeared in dress party suit. The ball was pronounced by old residents the finest ever given in Reno.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN.—As we predicted, the Locomotive Firemen and their guests had a grand time in Wadsworth on New Year's Eve. About one hundred couples were present, and the dance was one worth remembering. The committee of arrangements and the Citizens of town were entitled to much praise. About ten couples were left on the platform at Reno through some mistake. The guests present were from Truckee, Wadsworth, Reno, and vicinities. The music and supper are described as something grand.

JUST THE THING.—The Knights of Pythias have quite determined to have a grand ball on the evening of the 31st. It will be the occasion of their third anniversary, and no amusement would be as acceptable to the majority, nor better suited as a change to the imposing exercises of this most excellent order, than the party which they now contemplate.

DANCE AT HUFFAKER.—A very pleasant party was held Tuesday night at the Huffaker school house. A number of our dancers attended, and those who trip their No. 9's in that vicinity handsomely turned out. The room was crowded but they all had a jolly dance. As one who was present said, "You ought to have been there; we did have a splendid time."

The price of both the Carson papers has been reduced to twenty-five cents per week, and Mighels has become the sole proprietor of the *Appeal*.

Editorial and Local Matters.

The Chinese Question.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Representative Davis has officially requested the Secretary of State to obtain for him from the British Government in London full information relative to the recent enactments by the Queensland Parliament, and other Australian colonies, discouraging immigration. He has also taken steps to obtain through the State Department copies of decrees or regulations tending to similar laws now in force in the French East Indian Colonies, especially Saigon. Davis has long been strongly impressed with the value of the precedents offered by the action of the Australian colonies in regard to the evils of Chinese immigration and labor, and last Summer procured from Sydney full copies of the recent debates in the Queensland Parliament, and correspondence with the home Government and other colonial Governments of Australia on this subject. These documents, however, fail to exhibit with sufficient fullness and certainty what laws are now actually in force in all the various colonies, although it is clear that a capitulation tax upon Mongolians has been enforced for years in several of them, and Davis expects supplemental information to arrive shortly from Australia direct, in response to inquiries made by him independently of the application to London. The importance of being fully armed with the information of this sort, with a view to arguing the Chinese question before the Congressional Committee and of answering possible questions in debate is very obvious, and the new San Francisco member is earnestly devoting himself to the work of special preparation.

Annexation.

There is considerable talk in some of our Nevada sanctuaries about the annexation of Mono and Alpine counties to Nevada. There is, however, very little prospect of the scheme reaching perfection. The Nevada press discuss the matter, because it is such a solid and evident proposition, and the interior journals of California hasten to condemn the project, even before it assumes form. This haste is also due to the belief that, once thoroughly discussed, the question would be decided in our favor. We do not regard the matter as of present importance, however, because of the lack of sympathy in the counties which are under dispute. Nothing is heard upon this question in Mono which can be construed favorably, California will not give us anything she can keep, and hence there is nothing in the movement. There is, however, no question as to the natural boundary of the two States, and, in view of the possibility of more "Von Schmidt surveys" in the future, we shall need one or two more counties to make us whole. We'll not get them this month, anyway.

THE RESERVATION MURDERERS. The trial, of which we had something to say last year, has just been concluded in Pioche. The accused were at first taken to Carson, and afterward to the Great East.

The Eureka *Sentinel* of December 30 says the trial of Sloan, McManus, Dean and Newman, known as the Maopa reservation murderers, was concluded at Pioche on Saturday night, resulting in the acquittal of the prisoners. Two men, Holland and Carter, were murdered at the reservation last Summer. There is hardly a doubt that the right parties were arrested, but the evidence was insufficient to convict them. They were first put on trial for the murder of Holland, which resulted as above. The Carter indictment is still hanging over them, but it is believed that they will be acquitted on this also, as no new evidence is now obtainable.

The President recently directed his Secretary to write to Mrs. Chisolm, the widow of Judge Chisolm, who was murdered in Mississippi, offering her a clerkship in the Treasury Department. At the same time he issued an imperative order that she should be placed on the rolls if she accepted the offer. She has accepted, and was to have been in Washington last Saturday week to take the place offered her.

The Eureka *Republican* comes out squarely for the Hayes policy, and is very able in its treatment of the subject. One short year, Loomis, will prove your position.

1878.

Communicated— Counties Which Should Be- long to Nevada.

In our attempt to stimulate the business enterprise of Washoe county we omitted any allusion to the moral duties which come with the new year—a subject which should always occupy some portion of each writer's thought. The reader need not suppose that this writer is about to repeat those gentle platitudes which have become a stock in trade with all school girls and well-meaning mothers-in-law, but rather that he chooses in a familiar way to touch upon the possibilities for more comfortable homes, more genial society, and more charitable thoughts for the year 1878.

To begin, then, we should like to ask young Grogson what he finds so attractive in the corner grocery, and whether he thinks the attraction will hold during the coming year. Do you believe, sir, that a course of unmixed bread and cheese with continuous libations is the best medicine for your body and mind, or do you propose, in view of your present light weight, to try the tonic of vigorous mental and physical exercise—impossible to the votary of Bacchus? We should like to ask you, also, Mrs. Gamp, whether you propose to keep on lying persistently about your neighbors and misinterpreting each act which comes under your grey eye? How will it be with you in 1878? Will you consent to see any good in your neighbor, or will your little gossipy circle extend another "vote of kicks" to the young man or woman whom circumstances did not compel to saintliness? It becomes us to state, Mrs. Gamp, that last year, with your gossipy tongue, you were absolutely the most despitable of God's creatures, hence we hope for a change.

And you, Mr. Epicure, will please consider the following subject which we have chosen after much research for your special delectation: "Resolved, That the head is mightier than the stomach." Look this matter over, sir, it will reward your attention.

There is also a family known as the Dilettantes, with extensive branches, whose members know a little of everything, have natural ability and abundant opportunities, and yet hang about the gates of art and literature, never seeking to enter. We have also a question for discussion among those young ladies and gentlemen: "Resolved, That every individual can devote one hour a day to mental improvement."

And now, admitting that these same remarks pinch the writer as well as his amiable readers, we proceed to formulate a few of these hints: Moderate more and don't exceed so much; forebear more and don't lie so much; love more and don't hate so much; think more and don't eat so much; read more and don't guess so much; live more and don't exist so much.

Of course in these remarks we have not aimed at the great family of Bluebloods who inherited rectitude with the breath of life; we are only speaking of common people.

The Eureka *Sentinel* says that Alpine and Mono county's do not want to join Nevada because they would have to pay bullion tax. That is about as cheeky as any assertion that was ever made. A correspondent, in an illegible article, refers to the brazen assurance and mentions that there is only one bullion producing mine in the counties named, also that in California the mine pays taxes as it should, while in this State the net proceeds are alone subjected to taxation. These facts were probably known to the *Sentinel* as well as to our correspondent, but their application to this subject, will now strike the sapient and experienced vote catcher for the first time.

A cotem's correspondent makes a Republican guess as follows: For Governor, W. W. Hobart of White Pine; Lieutenant Governor, J. J. Linn of Humboldt; Congressman, A. C. Cleveland of White Pine; Secretary of State, F. A. Rodgers of Elko; Controller, Theodore Hale of Lincoln; Treasurer, George Tully of Ormsby; Attorney-General, Wm. Woodburn of Storey; Surveyor-General, M. A. Curtis of Lander; Supt. Public Instruction, S. P. Kelley of Eureka; Supreme Judge, Thos. P. Hawley of White Pine; Clerk of the Supreme Court, C. F. Bicknell of Ormsby.

The editor of the *Esmeralda Herald* is very much annoyed at our use of head-lines. The *Herald* man is a literary critic of a high old order.

San Francisco's City Hall will have cost when completed \$4,250,000.

Work or Bread.

The late labor agitation in San Francisco, which was thought to be at an end with the discomfiture of Kearney, is again active. A meeting in San Francisco yesterday morning was again headed by the irrepressible Kearney, and made a definite demand upon the Mayor for work or bread. Mayor Bryant replied that he was powerless to give work when there was no money, and cited the condition of the street fund in support of his position. The committee of workingmen, Kearney, Wellok and Hayward, stated the case plainly and said that matters had come to a crisis where work or charity was a necessity. The meeting was informed of the interview by Mayor Bryant himself, and was told by Kearney that it had nothing to expect from the city. "Then," said the crowd, "we'll take it."

There is certainly a serious element in the action of men who come together and talk in this way. The labor party has now been organized for months, and nothing but common necessity and want could keep it together. Hunger makes even the vicious seek employment, and it would seem that the search had been unsuccessful. Now it is certainly a question whether the city should provide work, or allow hunger to produce theft, and then support the unemployed in jail. It seems to us that improvements should be made, parks laid out, drives constructed and San Francisco made beautiful through the work given to hungry men. The condition of these laboring classes has been produced by causes entirely outside of them, and they are in no wise responsible for such causes. They can not reason upon generalities when very hungry, and may daily be driven to do great damage to life and property. Would it not be economy to provide them with work? Or shall we wait and see what they can stand?

What Our Farmers Can Do.

We have always asserted that our farming capacity should be increased to supply the home market, and have besides said that this market was ample for all which we could raise. We have also advocated the raising of a variety of crops, instead of one as heretofore. From information given us by the Nevada State Mill Co., we can now make accurate statement of the possible increase in the grain trade. This company has purchased during nine month of 1877 from our Nevada farmers \$47,792 24 worth of grain. This amount has of course not been enough to supply the company and it has bought grain upon which the freight alone has been \$50,000. This proves two things. That our farmer should raise grain as well as hay, and that our home market will keep ahead of our production for years to come. The company mentioned is liberal in its dealings, makes gold coin payments, and should be a valuable friend to our farmers. We should therefore try to encourage the raising of grain within our own borders, and provide good roads for outlying sections. Much of the land in the valley would raise good grain, and the Nevada State Mill Co. will contract for all we can raise at California prices with freight added. Our industries should be multiplied and increased, so as to stop this importation of common articles from California, and it can easily be done. Surprise, Long Valley, Sierra, Honey Lake and Indian valleys should sell their grain here at good prices and meanwhile the production at home may be materially increased. If this suggestion were followed by those interested, farming would become a cash business, and at least \$250,000 be retained for home circulation each year.

They say that an armed guard is always posted around Brigham Young's grave. The Mormons have no doubt learned to suspect the motives of his plural worthiness, but that he had any sinister motive in dying, we are inclined to doubt. It therefore seems to us poor policy to confine his ghost with its revelations just through fear that it may steal something. Call off your guards, and give Brigham's spook a chance.

Jolly fellows those Comstockers. Every day or two one of them "takes the town," and now the Gold Hill News says W. H. Patton, Assistant Superintendent of the Bonanza mines, took the train last evening.

SMALL TALK.

The *Territorial Enterprise* is a much neater looking paper since its reduction in size and price. Our contemporaries rightly term it the best newspaper on the Coast.

Thomas Dixon, Police Court Clerk in San Francisco, has been arrested for embezzeling \$5,000. Queer that men of Dixon's stripe are never called thieves.

Married couple separated in New York. Hubby afterward died and left his share of wedding presents to friend. Wife sues for same. Wife good-looking, and Court decides suit just. Moral—When you get divorced melt down all relics of your bondage and sell them for old metal.

Rev. Dr. Rexford has stepped out into the path which Ingoldsby and Henry Ward Beecher has already trod and on Sunday evening last in San Francisco, openly avowed that he spurned the idea of a hell.—Ex.

Our opinion is that such an idea is sufficiently contemptible without any Rexford's spurning. All we want from him is to know why he did not find it out before.

The San Jose papers have found Balaam's ass, or at least his latest edition. He walked one hundred hours without rest, and now looks like a Christmas turkey with swellings and windgalls all over his hide. The San Jose papers praise the perseverance of the animal, and describe him minutely, except the color of his mane and tail. He did it for gate money.

They've raked up a slander now on Andrew Johnson's dog. Diligent research has brought out the fact that Johnson made some remarks in the dog's hearing about "his approaching end," whereupon Prince wagged his expressive end and withdrew. Shortly afterward Johnson died, and the train which brought his remains ran over and crushed Prince. Prince died, and the story has been hashed up no doubt for blackmailing purposes.

The Proposed Goloid Dollar.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2d.—Director Linderman estimates that the mints, running with full force, can coin, in addition to gold coin and fractional currency, about three million silver dollars per month, including half a million trade dollars to supply Oriental demands. He also states that by the expenditure of less than \$100,000 the New Orleans Mint could be placed in working order and coin at least five hundred thousand silver dollars per month in addition to the capacity of the mints now operated.

The proposition urged by William Wheeler Hubbell of Philadelphia for the adoption of his patent combination metal called goloid as the standard coin metal of the United States, and in behalf of which Senator Wallace introduced a bill recently, has made a very favorable impression on a number of prominent Congressmen. Among them is Alexander H. Stephens, Chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, who yesterday requested the Director of the Mint to have dies prepared and to strike off some specimens of the proposed goloid dollars. Dr. Linderman has given the necessary directions to the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, and specimens are expected shortly. It is proposed that the goloid dollar shall consist of 256 grains, to be proportioned, omitting small fractions, of silver 222 grains, copper 25 grains and gold 9 grains. At the present rate its gold value would be a little over 95 cents. The great advantages claimed for this coin are its small and convenient bulk, its great resistance to abrasion and its tendency to remain in this country on account of the difficulty of resolving it into its constituent elements.

Rover.

The *Reveille* makes the following strong appeal for Rover, and although it would be more convincing from the *Silver State*, we publish:

Notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court, it is the opinion of a great many people in this State that Rover ought not to be hanged. The evidence against him was entirely circumstantial and there is at least a doubt in the case; and of this doubt Rover should receive the benefit. It is true that the circumstantial evidence against him is very strong; but men have been hung on equally positive evidence of circumstance who, it was afterwards satisfactorily proven, were innocent of the crime for which they suffered on the gallows. So long as there is the least doubt of Rover's guilt, so long will there be people

who think him innocent; and if he is executed, there will be a large element in this State who will think his execution was wrongful. Justice cannot be cheated by commuting Rover's sentence to imprisonment for life. If guilty, he will suffer a punishment to which death, in the eyes of many, would be preferable; and then if time and events should prove him innocent, a partial reparation can be made.

But if he is hung, and it should in the course of time transpire that McWorthy or some other and not Rover, was the murderer of Sharpe, there will be no recourse and the State must under a disgraceful stigma, and the men who in pursuance of their sworn duty prosecuted, convicted and executed him, will have the dreadful knowledge that they were instrumental in bringing an innocent man to his death.

Gentlemen of the Board of Pardons, Rover's case should present the strongest appeal ever made to your clemency. It is useless to call him a villain and a murderer; for it is not proven that he is such; and if you wish to save yourselves the possibility of a harrowing reflection in the future, commute his sentence to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

Coast News.

Hickox & Spear, bankers of San Francisco, suspended on the 2d.

F. R. Angell was accidentally killed near Los Angeles Tuesday, while out hunting.

George Anderson killed himself at Cottonwood, Siskiyou county, Monday night.

The cargo of the ship *Nimbus*, recently wrecked off the mouth of the Columbia river, was insured in Liverpool for £30,120. The vessel was uninsured.

Charles Finney, who was stabbed by Millard McCullough at Yuba City died Tuesday.

A bottle has been picked up at San Diego containing an account of the wreck of the ship *James Harford* from Liverpool for San Francisco.

Major Fowler, Paymaster of the United States Army, was robbed by masked men yesterday near Maricopa Wells, Arizona. The robbers get \$215 and three Government mules.

Fashion Notes.

The skating pond is bringing patches into fashion once more. They are worn on the back of the head.

Boils, carbuncles and chilblains are thought by some to be in excellent taste just now. Flannel trimmings are most in vogue.

An oath worn loosely on the end of the tongue is a very popular garment with male skaters.

If the ice seasons holds good the Spring fashion in bustles will be very large.

Heavily footed young men are allowed to wear short skates.

Feather pillows make the best pads for skating wear.

It is not impolite, although sometimes painful, to sit while company stands.

It is considered inelegant to boast of the stars you have seen.

FUN.—The fun of the season for Reno youth is skating. Last night nearly 150 persons were upon the frozen surface of the river, and to-day nearly 100 more indulged in this most pleasant exercise. No accident has happened, but falls are numerous. A number of the ladies and gentlemen are fine skaters, and fifty others are learning fast. Our ladies and gentlemen are found there daily, nor has there ever appeared any rudeness or ungentlemanly conduct on the part of boys or men. Every one richly enjoys this sport, and hopes it will last for two or three months longer. Every precaution should be used to keep the ice in good condition and perfectly safe.

VISITOR.—R. P. Ferguson of Boca, visited us to-day and is now fairly on the road to recovery after his recent trip to the Humboldt. He has lately purchased the interest of W. J. Shinn in the Truckee drug store, and will run that institution on strictly Republican principles. Mr. Ferguson met with quite a severe accident lately, falling through the railroad bridge near Boca, and severely bruising his limbs. No bones were broken, however, and that is the only thing which would stop Ferg.

The only imitations that amount to enmity are those that beat the original, and this is the hardest kind of a thing to do.

The Precious Metal Crop.

We have received the following from J. J. Valentine, General Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.:

DEAR SIR: The following is a copy of our annual statement of precious metals produced in the States and Territories west of the Missouri river, including British Columbia and the west coast of Mexico, during 1877, which shows an aggregate yield of \$98,421,754, being an excess of \$7,546,581 over 1867, the greatest previous yield in the history of the country. Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah and Washington increase; British Columbia, California, Mexico and Montana decrease; but it is possible that the falling off in Montana is more apparent than real. In our statement for 1876, Dakota (Black Hills) was not mentioned. It appears herein credited with \$1,500,000 gold, but the estimate is uncertain, as \$950,000 is the total amount carried by all express companies and mail. The amount named as carried by other conveyances is conjecture. If the Comstock mines yield as much in 1878 as during the year just passed, the aggregate product of silver and gold will approximate one hundred millions of dollars.

The following table shows the amount of precious metals produced in the States and Territories west of the Missouri river, during the year 1877:

California	\$18,174,715
Nevada	51,580,290
Oregon	1,191,697
Washington	92,326
Idaho	1,832,495
Montana	2,644,912
Utah	8,113,755
Colorado	7,913,549
New Mexico	379,010
Arizona	2,388,622
Dakota	1,500,000
Mexico	1,432,992
British Columbia	1,177,190
Total	\$98,421,754

We have used the utmost care and diligence in ascertaining the character of bullion and ores reported, with the following result: the yield of the Comstock mines is 45 per cent. gold; of the whole bullion product of Nevada, 37 per cent. is gold; and of all so-called silver or base bullion, 28 per cent. is gold. The gross yield for 1877, shown above, segregated, is, in round numbers, as follows:

Lead, 5 per cent. \$ 5,085,250

Silver, 48 per cent. 47,206,957

Gold, 47 per cent. 46,129,547

Total. \$98,421,754

As lead is an important element in what is herein termed base bullion, we might add that of Missouri and Illinois, value approximately, \$1,500,000; which, with the silver and gold of the Lake Superior country, Virginia and North and South Carolina, amount say \$500,000, would swell the gross product to over \$100,000,000 for the year.

The lead product of Utah, Nevada and California exceeds that of the remainder of the United States and Territories combined; and in tonnage is greater, this year than ever before, though not exceeding in value that of 1876, the average price having been lower than for many years past.

In our statement for 1876 the amounts credited to British Columbia and West Coast of Mexico, were inadvertently carried into the totals credited to the United States, in the estimates given on the right hand page of the statement.

We are informed as to the annual exports of silver to India, China and the Straits previous to 1851, but assume that they were less than since that date, which being so, the exports this year are the greatest known, viz: \$105,000,000 to the 26th of December. The greatest amount in previous years was \$83,650,000, in 1857. The amounts exported during the present year were approximately as follows: From Southampton, \$50,000,000; from San Francisco, \$19,000,000; from Marseilles, \$4,000,000; from Venice, \$2,000,000.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the prompt responses of persons applied to for information, and to whose cordial co-operation we are indebted for much of the data necessary to our compilations. JNO. J. VALENTINE, General Supt.

CONKLING LOSES HIS DEMOCRATIC SUPPORT IN THE SENATE.—The Washington Post of the December 29 says: "We feel authorized to say that Conkling will not again be sustained by any of the Democrats in the Senate on any issue he may make with President Hayes upon questions of executive patronage. In fact, we are personally informed of the determination of those Democrats who sustained him recently to hereafter vote to confirm the President's nominations unless specific causes affecting the interests of the public service are shown why they should not be confirmed. This is forced upon the Democrats by the malevolent designs which Republican politicians have developed toward the South." This journal says this course is to be taken in order to rebuke Blaine, Conkling, Edmunds and others who would revive sectional animosity, and to encourage the President and others who array themselves on the side of Southern right to full citizenship.

California Crops.

The Sacramento Bee says that the California farmer is a very happy, or a very disconsolate man, and noticing the fact that rain has lately refreshed the earth, sees as usual a "harvest smile upon the agricultural face." Every portion of the State has sent in good reports of the prospects for 1878, and even the southern counties are satisfied with the outlook. San Diego and the Colorado Desert had large quantities of rain. The amount of rain falls in different localities from 2.53 to 5.83 inches, Modesto and vicinity being lowest, and San Rafael highest. The wheat and grass are coming forward in an unprecedented manner, and the southern counties expect large crops both of grain and grass.

Near Petaluma volunteer grain is fifteen inches high, and Solano, Butte and Santa Clara counties are in fine condition for seeding.

Of Monterey county the Salinas Index says: "The grain already up, and which was beginning to suffer for want of moisture, is growing finely, and the ground is in splendid condition for plowing and seeding. Every available team has been put to the plow and harrow, and our farmers can get along without any more rain for three or four weeks."

The Lake County Bee says: "Our farmers have an abundance for the present, and the prospect for a full harvest next Summer is as bright as it can be." Sacramento county looks as fresh and blooming as a rose. Every county in the State seems to be well pleased except Tulare, whose farmers are still despondent, according to the correspondent of the Petaluma Argus.

The consolidation of the Pacific division of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company with the Western Union went into effect January 1st. Hereafter stock reports will be charged for by the telegraph company at \$20 per month, and gold and currency quotations to banks at \$10 per month. Of the change the Record-Union speaks as follows: "The stock quotations to brokers at Virginia City constitute the very cream of telegraphic business on this coast. Heretofore it has aggregated about \$15,000 per month to the two lines. Much discontent on the part of these brokers has been occasioned by a notification of increase of rates to them. The competition rates had given them a cheap service under the old regime, and there is some talk of building a line from Virginia to San Francisco to carry that business. The arrangement of consolidation as now understood, is as follows: The Western Union leases the lines of the Atlantic and Pacific Company at an annual rental of \$100,000. This sum is guaranteed for fifteen years. In addition, all railroad business, as now carried by the Atlantic and Pacific lines, is to be carried free. The Western Union Company keeps the lines and instruments leased of the Atlantic and Pacific Company in repair. The Atlantic and Pacific Company retire from the transaction of all commercial business."

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE SILVER QUESTION.—New York, Jan. 2.—A financial article in a recent issue of the London Times points out that the proposition to remonetize silver has nothing to do with projects for unlimited paper issues, and says that reparation is a word that can, in no sense, strictly apply to the United States. Supposing it should decree silver as the sole lawful money of to-morrow, and we doubt whether the bond-holders would lose much by the change—at the present price of silver, 55d per ounce, the loss to bond-holders would be much less than is commonly supposed.

Postage stamp portraits on the 1 cent stamp represents Franklin; 2, Jackson; 3, Washington; 5, Taylor; 6, Lincoln; 7, Stanton; 10, Jefferson; 12, Clay; 15, Webster; 24, Scott; 30, Hamilton; 90, Perry. The 7, 12, and 24 cent stamps are not now issued, but many of them are in circulation.

There are 46,000,000 acres in England and 32,000,000 inhabitants, and only forty per cent. of these are fed with British food. The sixty per cent. would do without their bread, and a good deal of their meat, butter and cheese, but for foreign imports.

The festive school book merchant is again to the front with his little job. He wants the California Legislature to change text books, and there is some protest. So they steal sometimes under the cloak of education, eh?

J. W. A. Wright, State Lecturer in California, has declared against resumption and the silver dollar as an unlimited legal tender. The granges are indorsing.

Moses Kirkpatrick is mentioned in

connection with Senatorial honors by the Democracy, and J. C. Hagerman

is promised a solid delegation from Storey county.

A War Dance.

The Nez Perces in Camp at Leavenworth City.

[Leavenworth Times]

On last Friday afternoon a general war dance was executed in Chief Joseph's camp above Fort Leavenworth. Chief Joseph and his brethren were decorated in the most gorgeous style, their dresses being something new and in the most varied colors. The dance was given as a token of respect to the memory of one of the most valued chiefs of the tribe, who was killed at the battle of Bear Paw Mountain.

The chief was a leading brave, and was one of high position in the tribe. Joseph made the occasion of great importance at the camp, and was himself arrayed in magnificent style. Several fine horses, borrowed from the officers at the garrison, were used on the occasion by the warriors, and each animal was decked in all that can be imagined in the way of Indian notions of beauty. Some were almost covered with skins of various animals, while around their necks were long strings of bells and bead work, which would have put a circus to shame.

The tails of the horses were artistically decorated with eagle feathers. Among the horses used was a handsome black steed owned by Captain C. S. Isley, which was made attractive by being caparisoned in elegant style, and rode by a grandson of the last survivor of the original tribe. The latter left his "tepee" with quiet dignity, and, after mounting his horse, joined the procession, which circled about the same in concert with the loud cries and wails of the women within.

RUSSIA WANTS ENGLAND TO MIND HER OWN BUSINESS.—Chicago, Jan. 2.—The Tribune's London special says: The gravity of the political situation is such as to make news from the battlefield of secondary importance, and even the Daily News and Times show greater anxiety at the indications of war than ever before. It is known not only that Russia has declined England's offer to mediate but that every action points to an expected continuance of the war on a grand scale. While Russia's answer is in courteous language, and while she declares a desire for peace, she refers Turkey to her army commanders to begin negotiations. This can be construed only as intending to make separate peace with Turkey without recognizing any other interests than these of the two belligerents.

The Daily Telegraph says that notwithstanding the attempts to lessen the gravity of the Russian answer, the fact remains that it is an insult so great that a British Cabinet Council will be held this evening to discuss the Russian note, which is expected to arrive to-day.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE SILVER QUESTION.—New York, Jan. 2.—A financial article in a recent issue of the London Times points out that the proposition to remonetize silver has nothing to do with projects for unlimited paper issues, and says that reparation is a word that can, in no sense, strictly apply to the United States. Supposing it should decree silver as the sole lawful money of to-morrow, and we doubt whether the bond-holders would lose much by the change—at the present price of silver, 55d per ounce, the loss to bond-holders would be much less than is commonly supposed.

Postage stamp portraits on the 1 cent stamp represents Franklin; 2, Jackson; 3, Washington; 5, Taylor; 6, Lincoln; 7, Stanton; 10, Jefferson; 12, Clay; 15, Webster; 24, Scott; 30, Hamilton; 90, Perry. The 7, 12, and 24 cent stamps are not now issued, but many of them are in circulation.

There are 46,000,000 acres in England and 32,000,000 inhabitants, and only forty per cent. of these are fed with British food. The sixty per cent. would do without their bread, and a good deal of their meat, butter and cheese, but for foreign imports.

The festive school book merchant is again to the front with his little job. He wants the California Legislature to change text books, and there is some protest. So they steal sometimes under the cloak of education, eh?

J. W. A. Wright, State Lecturer in California, has declared against resumption and the silver dollar as an unlimited legal tender. The granges are indorsing.

Moses Kirkpatrick is mentioned in

connection with Senatorial honors by the Democracy, and J. C. Hagerman

is promised a solid delegation from Storey county.

Late Items.

England has concluded that Russia did not intend to insult her.

The Philadelphia Mint, for the year 1877, coined 30,826,149 pieces of money, of the total value of \$18,637,414 50.

The four men who have recently been on trial at Pioche, Nevada, for the murder of Holland and Carter last Summer, were acquitted Saturday.

Senators Jones and Conkling made New Year's calls together in Washington. They were not among the Presidents visitors at the White House.

The New York Legislature organized on the 1st. Hon. H. Robertson was chosen President of the Senate, and Jas. W. Husted Speaker of the House.

There is a couple living in Pennsylvania who have had six children born to them, each birth occurring on the Fourth of July. That appears to be most emphatically "the day we celebrate" with those people.

The State Board of Pardons will meet Jan. 15th at Carson. We presume there will be the usual stir among lawyers to secure the pardon of their client's friends. These efforts are strongly and often successfully made, but experience has quite frequently shown that the pardoning power should be used most cautiously and with moderation.

HERACLINE, the New Explosive.

The Russian Journal of Artillery has recently arrived at St. Petersburg, and has offered to sell to the Russian Government the secret of the fabrication of a new explosive. This substance, which is called "heracline," is, the inventor asserts, far superior to either ordinary gunpowder, or dynamite for blasting or mining purposes, and when prepared in a special manner, may also be employed with advantage as a bursting charge for shells.

Used as a charge for mines, the new explosive is said to act with a much greater energy, and produce a much greater effect, than the same quantity of powder; and, as both its density and cost of manufacture are considerably less, a saving of 40 to 45 per cent. will be effected by employing it. It is also the least dangerous of any explosive, as it cannot be exploded by a blow or by friction, but only by bringing a flame into contact with it in a closed vessel. It may, therefore, be ignited either by electricity or by the Bickford fuse; but the detonating fuse required to explode dynamite is not wanted. Compared with this latter substance heracline can be prepared at one-third the cost, and the effect produced by equal quantities of the two compounds is said to be very nearly the same. The actual cost of preparing the heracline in Austria, where the inventor has already manufactured and patented it, is given at 30 florins per 100 pounds, and the patentee now offers to make a sufficient quantity for the Russian Government to carry out a series of experiments, finding the necessary substance himself, if the Russian authorities will place one of their powder mills at his disposal. For the present the proposal has been declined, but 250 kilograms of the explosive have been ordered to enable the Russian engineers to make experiments with it in mining operations and also as a charge for hollow projectiles.

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MECHANICS' STORE AGAIN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.



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FILLING IN RAPIDLY,

COMPLETE LINE OF DRY GOOS.

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RENO WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Grant in Naples.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27th.—A London special says: A correspondent at Naples sends a full report of Grant's reception in that city, and his movements during his stay there. The General and party arrived at Naples on board the U. S. steamer *Vandalia* early on the evening of the 17th inst. On the following day, in company with Mrs. Grant and son, he made the ascent of Vesuvius, but the day being cold the party did not reach the crater. They lunched at the House of Refuge, near the Observatory, and spent a pleasant hour enjoying a remarkably fine view of Capri and Ischia. The plains studded with villages and lined with snow-clad hills, and the snow looked beautifully clear and white in the gorgeous sunlight of an Italian sky. They returned in the evening to the *Vandalia*, after a really pleasant day. Wednesday the General and family visited the ruins of Pompeii. The Government had made arrangements for a special excavation in honor of the General, that he might see how the work was done, and see some of the curiosities recovered just as they were placed when the city was so suddenly ruined. The day was a little cold, but clear and in every way favorable for work. The directors of the excavation received Grant's party, and conducted them to the principal points of interest. Two hours were spent in wandering among the ruins of the ancient and memorable city, and at every step something of interest was seen. The workmen then proceeded to dig out a chamber of a buried house and discovered some fragments of a table made of wood and bronze. The workmanship was very curious and elaborate, and was examined with great interest by the whole party. The next object of interest discovered was a loaf of bread, wrapped neatly in a cloth, and perfectly distinguishable. Many other curious and interesting articles were found, and inspected by the party of visitors, and all expressed themselves highly pleased with their visit to the ruins. They returned in the evening. Thursday Grant returned the official visits of the civil and military authorities of the city. As he left the *Vandalia* the yards were manned and a salute fired, the salute being returned by the Italian Admiral.

Grant then landed, and was met by the General commanding the district, who had a regiment of Bersaglieri drawn up in front of the royal palace, which was reviewed by Grant and the Italian officials. He then visited the naval and military schools and the palace, after which he attended a reception at the house of Consul Duncan. During these visits Grant was accompanied by his son, Commander Robeson, Lieutenant Rush and Miller, and a splendid retinue of Italian officials. The whole tone of the reception accorded him was cordial and stately. The General expressed himself with the greatest admiration of Italian troops.

Girard College has been enlarged so as to accommodate 900 students, and is now open to non-residents of Pennsylvania. Harvard's requirements for admission of only three languages is criticized by Boston newspapers as too low a standard. Yale has just received from Frederick W. Stevens, of this city a gift of New Haven property. Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., will have a poem read by Oliver Wendell Holmes, on the near occasion of its centennial anniversary. Several Ohio colleges announced special lectures on practical agriculture for farmers. The School of Oratory in Brown University has had readings of Shakespearean plays. Dartmouth has dropped several freshmen for incompetence. Cornell has a Students' Guild for the aid of the sick. Every Trinity senior is required to write a poem of a hundred lines.

The half dozen books in the English language which have brought the most grit to the publisher's mill is Burn's "Justice of the Peace." The author was a country curate, who, when he had completed his laborious work, came up to London to find a publisher. The first to whom he went offered \$100, and the poor author turned disheartened away; a few days later he went to Miller, an eminent publisher in the last century; Miller consulted a young lawyer who generally advised him on law books, and was told that the book would be cheap at \$1,000. Burns cheerfully accepted the offer. Miller made \$5,000 out of the book, but had the decency to send Burns \$500 on each new edition making its appearance.

A PUZZLED HIBERNIAN.—A young man fresh from the "ould sod" was recently given employment on a ranch in Truckee Meadows. He was set to driving a yoke of cattle, and at noon, when he wanted to feed the cattle, an *Enterprise* reporter observed him trying to unscrew their horns in order to get the yoke off the animals.

Mrs. Dr. Mercy B. Jackson, one of the pioneer homeopathic physicians in Boston, died in that city on Thursday, December 27th.

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

One of the hardest men in the world to beat is a fool who knows his weakness and acts accordingly.

A humbug is like a bladder; don't amount to much until it is blown up, and then, like a bladder, one prick or a pin lets all the importance out of it.

Stik and hang, old fellow, stik and hang. There is nothing pleases the world more than to here that you have given up your holt.

I take notice that those people who are over the least consequence in this world are always frailest to die.

Genius hits the bull's eye the first time, if it hits it at all. Talent hits it bi long praktis.

I had rather be an ideot than a phool. Providence is accountable for the one, and I am accountable for the other.

The best way to beat sum is to agree with them.

The tru way to dress is not to attract attention, but to escape notice.

The grate mistake we old folks make is, we expect to learn younger ones by precept what we never would learn ourselves only by experience.

Menny a man owes the success he has achieved in this life, not only in having lived correctly, but in having died in good season.

Where there is one man who is honest from principal, there are two that are honest from vanity, and three from fear.

I don't suppose there is an absolutely necessary man now living on the face of the earth, but you can hardly find one but what thinks he is the man.

The grate art in ridikule is so to apply it that eny one feels that it don't mean them.

I fully believe that the fear of punishment has made more people seemingly virtuous than the hope of reward.

The devil is a hero, and so was Ju-das Iskariott, but I don't consider either of them worthy on imitation.

Our vices are like our pashuns—about the best we can do with them is to make them behave themselves before folks.

I rather like the phools; they act more natural than enybody else.

Laffing is sed to be a weakness, but the wizest men i ever knu were alwus on the lookout for a good laff.

A good servant aint fit for enything else.

The human harte has recesses in it as unknown to its possessor as to eny one else.

The only man whom noboddy kan beat is he who knows just what things are worth.

All grate truths are the most simple, just as simple as twice one are two.

If gravity is an evidence of wisdom, it don't kost much to appear wise.

A haff edukated man is like a haff broke horse—yu kan't tell what he is going to do next; nor he can't tell neither.

If you want enything ov the world, and expect to git bekaize you deserve it, don't ask for it, but demand it.

The man whom you can flatter is all wuss in market, and you can close him out eny time you get the price right.

Sum people say the best way is to take the bull by the horns, but i say take him bi the tale, then you can let go when you want to.

The real tru friend is the one who tells yu ov yure failings, but hides them from everybody else.

When politeness is an art, it is the most subtle ov all arts.

To get thru this world easy, a person must be prepared to give on all occasions full twice as much as they get.

I prefer a lunatik to a fanatik, the lunatik is mad on all sujiks, and kan be confined, the fanatik is mad on one, and runs at large.

I never hav saw a phool yet, but what waz in a grattury to prove it, and always succceeded.

The most dangerous men are those who hav ay much evil az good in them; this is the hardest kind ov an average to preserve.

There is a grate deal ov philosophy that is nothing more than disappointed ambision. Esop's fox preached humility and pashunes when he found out that the grapes waz just about 2 feet higher than he could jump.

We esteem those who are superior to us, endure those who are equal, and luv those who are inferior.

I prefer a dead man to a thory lazy one; you can bury the ded one, but i believe there is a law against burying the other phellow.

Don't hunt for happiness, but hunt for as little misery as possible.

If yu wish to lose a man's luv, and even friendship, make him depend up on you.

A man may gain the ridikule, and perhaps the pitty, ov the world by his profuseness, but he kan never gain their respect.

The Political Situation at Washington.

Washington, December 30.—The *Herald* and *Gazette*, the two Democratic Sunday papers of Washington, both assert to-day that if the President will renew the nominations of Roosevelt and Prince for Collector and Naval Officer of New York they will be confirmed. The *Herald* says: "A number of Democratic Senators who voted for the rejection of these officers' nomination will either abstain from voting or vote in favor of the confirmation, as will also several Democratic Senators who neglected to vote. They have found that neither party nor public opinion will sustain them in obstructing reform in the Custom House while strengthening the Conkling-Republican movement against Hayes, and consequently that Senator's chances of re-election." The *Daily Post*, the regular accredited Democratic organ in this city, declares with great emphasis, and apparently by authority of the Nez Perces.

The *Post* thinks it is not logical for Democrats to aid or comfort men who base their political hopes upon keeping alive the hatred of Northern people toward those of the South, and classes Conkling with Blaine, Butler, Chandler and others, as being actuated by this desire. Forney's *Sunday Chronicle* professes to have positive information that the President will send in the new Custom House nominations just as soon as Congress reassembles, and that they will be confirmed by the votes of every Democratic Senator except Eaton, together with those of sundry Republicans, among whom it specifies Hoar, Dawes, Burnside and Matthews. It says the President will then command the situation in the Senate at least, and his Cabinet will continue to act harmoniously with him, whatever the inventions of sensational newsmongers may be to the contrary. The President has repeatedly laughed at all these silly rumors, and is surprised that newspapers claiming ordinary intelligence and veracity should still persist in imposing them upon the public. If the people at large attached no more importance to them than he does, such stories about Cabinet changes and changes of policy will soon cease to attract any notice. There is good reason to believe that the foregoing statements are made upon authority, and correctly outlines the President's feeling and purposes at the present time. The remark attributed to Post-master-General Key yesterday, that he did not know whether he would be in office long after Congress meets, was made in his characteristic, half-puzzled manner, and doubtless was not intended for repetition or for serious acceptance. Evarts and Schurz discredit the reports of their prospective retirement very distinctly and unmistakably.

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Personal.

M. De Lessps sighs for new worlds to conquer, and eyes the Isthmus of Darien.

Talmage has retired from editorial life.

Bismarck keeps as bad hours as the editor of a morning paper.

Miss Braddon's novels are and always have been persistently ignored by the London *Times*.

Mr. Jefferson's painting, "Forest and Stream," is now in the Baltimore Academy of Fine Arts.

Osman Pasha is a man of medium height, with broad shoulders and muscular build. He has a large Roman nose and jet black beard.

Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India, is a very poor host.

General Howard has issued a general order expressive of his appreciation of the services of officers, soldiers and citizens in the recent troubles with the Nez Perces.

The Baptist Publication Society get \$25,000 from the estate of the late Gardner Chilson, of Massachusetts.

Holy Trinity Church, New York, is in debt \$263,000.

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